

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 1

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, AUGUST 25, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR



## VICTROLA No. 6

Ask For Price List and Record Catalogue  
New Records Received Monthly

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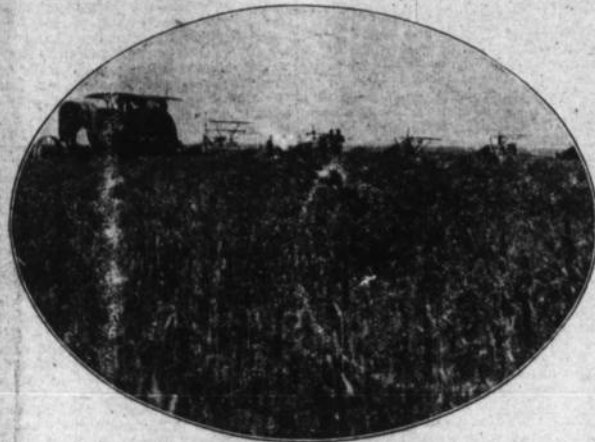
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Vulcan Alberta

## Lumber

Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors  
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Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE



## A Bountiful Harvest

Never before in the history of the south of the province have the crops of Vulcan and the surrounding districts looked so well or been so full of promise for a crop that will exceed all previous records and leave them far behind as far as quantity and quality are concerned. A survey of the country from the Little Bow, east to Kinnondale, and from Kirkaldy north to Eastway and Arrowwood reveal a country which for richness and production is unexcelled in any part of the province. Almost on every hand there are acres of heavy grain awaiting the advent of the binder and the work of cutting is just beginning, in some parts it has already commenced. Out in the country east of Vulcan, in the Kinnondale and Lomond districts harvesting commenced last week. In the remainder of the country it will commence this week. The harvest has meant a heavy pressure of business in all necessities. Implement men and twine men have been rushed to the limit in order to meet the demand and carloads of twine have been disposed of on arrival. Many farmers have been forced to delay their harvesting operations as they were unable to have their orders for twine filled. Binders have been turned out to an enormous extent, somewhere about one hundred, or over five carloads having been sold during the past few weeks, the demand being ahead of the supply. All this preparation is fully warranted for the harvest is going to be the record for this district. Last year much land was put into stubble for to-day's crop and the present amount of land under crop exceeds that of previous seasons by 35 per cent, and the majority of the crop is sown on prepared land, summerfallow. Spring ploughing and stubble have this year given unlooked for yields owing to the amount of moisture that has fallen.

In order to make any estimates regarding the present crops one must go back to the previous year. From September 1st 1913 to September 1st 1914 the estimate yield of wheat, oats, barley and flax was 1, 125,000 bushels, made up as follows: wheat 800,000

bushels, oats, 325,000 bushels, barley 20,000 bushels, flax 30,000 bushels. Such are the figures for last year.

This season the district has had more to work upon. The amount of acreage is better by at least 35 per cent, the yield all round is bigger and better and although there is rather more than the usual amount to be deducted for loss from hail, the amount left will be far ahead of the million and a tenth mark of last year. The crops this year for grain will be well within the two million bushel mark. Another way of computing the yield is to take the amount of binder twine sold, work it out to the acre and give an average of all crops for the acre. This season there has been in the neighborhood of 185,000 pounds of binder twine sold, divide this by 3 and we have 61,000, which is the average. Place the total average yield of grain at 40 bushels to the acre and the answer to this is 2, 440,000 bushels. The average yields per acre throughout the district are estimated at wheat, 33 bushels, oats, 85 bushels, barley 55 bushels, flax 20 bushels.

Moreover, it is almost impossible to select any one district and place it in a rank above any other; all are good. The district east has earlier maturity than others, but the really excellent weather there has been for the past five weeks has brought all the crops out so finely that there is little or no choice between any of the districts. All are good.

A feature of this year's work has been the success that has attended the experiments many farmers have conducted in growing feed corn, the seed of which in some cases has been supplied by the Bank of Commerce. The growth and excellence of the corn has far exceeded expectations and next year will see still further developments along this line.

Alfalfa has shown how well it can be raised here too, and grasses, where they have been raised have given the farmers every satisfaction.

## Fire Practice

Fire practice will take place on Friday evening of this week at 7:30 prompt. The fire alarm will ring three times three, the call to practice, and the members of the brigade are asked to respond promptly.

The line-up of the brigades is as follows:

| Engine No. 1                     | Engine No. 2                   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| T. B. Lebow Gas men G. Pittman   | Clyde Hall Gas men R. L. Elves |
| M. H. Hahler Pole men W. Bughart | W. J. Morton " F. A. Elves     |
| P. H. Irving " W. F. Bradin      | G. M. Whicher " C. H. Nelson   |

Reserves:  
A. H. Charters Gas men R. W. Glover  
A. J. Flood Hose men J. Wolfe  
Bucket Brigade:

R. E. Dodds, H. Englund, W. Schenck,  
A. Mitchell, A. G. Spooner, C. Henry,  
E. M. Clark, N. T. Brown, W. T. D. Jones, N. Hanna, P. Gillespie, C. M. G. Hanna, L. Shaw, W. D. Allan,  
J. Dewey, H. D. C. Hanson, F. Smith,  
D. C. Jones, C. Wallace, M. Lebow, B. R. Lammatsch, A. M. Trail.

## Local and General Items

Fire practice on Friday evening at 7:30.

School commenced on Monday of this week.

Dr. Carson returned from Calgary on Friday last.

Constable Harper went to the barracks at Macleod last Tuesday.

Mr. W. O. Torgerson arrived from Lewiston, Idaho, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hay and family of Macleod are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell are away spending a ten day's vacation in the mountains.

Miss Graves, from Carstairs, spent the weekend in Vulcan, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. Ferguson.

Mr. Peter Peterson expects to get two binders working in his crop towards the end of this week.

Mrs. P. Terry, who accompanied her daughter, Laura, to the Central Hospital Calgary, returned to Vulcan on Monday.

Mr. W. F. Jennejohn, the local agent for the Ford cars, has lately received a carload of automobiles.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark has transferred his offices from the Bank of Hamilton chambers to the premises lately occupied by M. F. Earp, real estate agent.

The Vulcan Co-operative company have their stock of binder twine in for this season and wish to remind their customers that an early application is desirable.

Mr. J. E. Pember, representative of Morning Albertan, who is working the province and obtaining the crop reports of various centres, was in Vulcan on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. M. F. Earp, who is forced to give up his real estate business owing to ill-health, left Vulcan on Tuesday morning for Montana where he will endeavor to find a suitable location.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Caruthers of Eastway and Mr. Alfred Maxim Houghton, of Hearnleigh, took place at the Pro-Cathedral Calgary on Wednesday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dean Paget.

Elsie and Billie Charters were both operated upon for tonsillitis on Thursday last. Both children came through the ordeal well and are making satisfactory progress. The operations were performed by Dr. Knowles.

During the heavy thunderstorm on Tuesday evening of last week Mr. R. Conlin had the misfortune to lose a valuable mare. The animal, which was struck by lightning, was out on Mr. Conlin's pasture south of the town.

The reason that the steer roping at the stampede was so poor was on account of the animals being dozing, extremely hard to rope owing to the fact that they doze so much and keep an eye on the roper. A range steer will take a straight course thus giving the roper a chance.

Mr. Nels Johnson, the proprietor of the Savoy hotel, Champion, met with a rather nasty experience at the Carman-gay fair on Wednesday. Just as the free for all race was about to commence he stepped on to the track and was knocked down and rendered unconscious. He was taken to the house of friends where he recovered consciousness in a short time. He was not injured.

## Preserving Time

Is here and we have the finest, soundest assortment of fruit for the purpose

|                                         |   |      |
|-----------------------------------------|---|------|
| Peaches, 20 lb. Box                     | - | 1.15 |
| Prunes, 20 lb. Box                      | - | 1.15 |
| Pears, 60 lb. Box                       | - | 3.25 |
| Apples, Plums, Gageengages, Crabapples, |   |      |
| All at the Right Prices.                |   |      |

## 4 X MARKET

E. M. CLARK, Prop.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## Photos of Stampede

We are still turning out Photos of the

## 'STAMPEDE'

Get Your Orders in NOW

Wonderful Series of the Famous  
Bucking Horse "Ray"

## THE VULCAN STUDIO

W. J. Morton, Proprietor,



Made in Canada

## FORD TOURING CAR

\$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

Vulcan Price \$605

Vulcan Agent:

W. F. JENNEJOHN

A full Stock of Supplies  
and Accessories

## McLaughlin Cars

I have a good 5 Passenger McLaughlin Car for Sale, second hand. It is in splendid condition and at a moderate price.

Terms.

R. E. DODDS

VULCAN - ALBERTA

## Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan - Alberta

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pretty, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Love, have returned to their home at Mirror.

## Plymouth Binder Twine

Lumber for Granaries, Delivery about September 10.

We have just received the Agency for

## ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran, Grass Seeds of all kinds  
Remember the Usual Stock.

Vulcan Co-Operative Co., Ltd.

## GRAIN

Harvest is here and the Farmers' next Consideration will be the successful marketing of his Grain.

In these times of Financial Depression, the Farmer should make sure that he consigns his grain only to strong and reliable companies.

We are Agents for

## James Richardson & Sons

the oldest, largest and strongest Commission House in Canada.

Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.

## Flood & Whicher

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"A lady," he cried in affected astonishment. "Ravenspur, here is a lady! Madame, permit me to tender you my assistance. You are in pain."

A white, defiant face looked up—a beautiful face disfigured for the moment by evil passions. There was murder in the eyes. The woman seemed to have no consciousness of any one but Tchigorisky.

"It is you," she hissed. "Toujours Tchigorisky."

"Yes, it is I. But I have unfortunately forgotten your name. Strange that one should do so in the case of one so lovely and distinguished. You are—"

"Mrs. May. Mrs. Mona May."

She had caught sight of Geoffrey now and a smile came, forced to her lips.

"Mrs. Mona May," said Tchigorisky. He spoke in the same slightly mocking strain. "Mrs. Mona May. How stupid of me to forget. And yet in my muddled brain the name was so different."

Geoffrey bent over the woman anxiously.

"You are in pain," he said. "May I assist you?"

"Indeed, it is very kind of you, Mr. Ravenspur," Mrs. May replied. "I tripped over something. I have hurt my ankle."

"Barbed wire," said Tchigorisky. "Laid down to trap—er—burglars."

"But on no other occasion—"

Mrs. May paused and bit her lips. Tchigorisky smiled. He understood what she was going to say. On no other occasion when she had been here had she encountered a similar obstacle.

Geoffrey was frankly puzzled.

"How did you get here?" he asked. "When the gates are closed—"

"But they were not closed an hour ago when I slipped into the yard," was the reply. "I am ashamed to say that I allowed sheer vulgar curiosity to get the better of me, and now I am properly punished for my error of taste."

"Nothing but curiosity," Tchigorisky murmured. "My dear Ravenspur, you may dismiss any unworthy suspicions from your mind. The glamor of your name and the fatal romance that—"

to your race have proved too much for the most charming and most tender-hearted of her sex."

"Of course not," Tchigorisky spoke in the same mocking way. The light yet keen sarcasm was lost on Geoffrey, but the other listener understood. "Mrs. May would not injure a living creature—not a fly or a bee."

The white face flashed again. By this time the woman was on her feet. One foot she found it almost impossible to put to the ground.

"Get a conveyance and take me home," she moaned.

"Perish the thought," Tchigorisky cried. "Would the Ravenspurs outrage the sacred name of hospitality like that? Circumstances compel the life of the cloister and the recluse, but there are limits. Suspicious as the family must be, I am sure they would not fear an unfortunate lady with a sprained ankle."

"Of course not," Geoffrey observed. "I will go and prepare them."

He had read that suggestion in Tchigorisky's eyes. Headless of Mrs. May's protests, he had vanished towards the house. Tchigorisky had stooped and taken the woman in his arms as if she had been a child.

"What a precious burden!" he said. "Scared and battered, old Tchigorisky is a fortunate man, madam. There, you need not struggle; your little fluttering heart has no occasion to beat like that. I am not going to throw you over the cliffs."

The last few words were uttered in tones of smothered ferocity.

"You are a devil," the woman muttered.

"Ay, you are right there. Never was the devil stronger in my heart than he is at this moment. Never was I more tempted to pitch you over the terrace into the sea. But there is worse than that waiting for you."

"What are you going to do with me?"

"I am going to carry you into the house. I am going to introduce you formally to the family of Ravenspur. I am going to be a kindness. Think how useful the information afforded you will be later."

"You are certainly the boldest man in England."

"As you the most utterly abandoned and unscrupulous woman. I can only die once. But I am not going to die before I see you and your hell-spawn all hanged."

"Why don't you denounce me now?"

"Madam, I never did care for unripe fruit. The pear is ripening on the tree, and I will pluck it when the time comes."

Tchigorisky pushed the window of the morning room open and laid his burden down on a couch.

Almost immediately Rupert Ravenspur, followed by Mrs. Gordon and Geoffrey, came into the room. Ralph was already there. Geoffrey proceeded to explain and make the necessary introduction.

"And who is this gentleman?" Rupert Ravenspur demanded, his eye on Tchigorisky.

"A friend of mine, Ralph put in, 'Dr. Tchigorisky.'"

Ravenspur bowed, not that he looked displeased.

"Permit me to place my hospitality at your disposal," he said. "It is many years since we entertained at Ravenspur, nor do we, in ordinary circumstances, desire them. At present I cannot do less than make you welcome. Madam, I regret that your curiosity should have ended so disastrously."

"I am properly punished," Mrs. May groaned. "My poor foot!"

In the presence of pain and suffering even Ravenspur's displeasure disappeared. Mrs. Gordon proceeded to cut away the high French boot and bathe the small foot in warm water. Almost immediately Mrs. May declared the pain to have passed away. There were tears in her eyes—tears that moved some of the onlookers.

"I am sure I don't deserve this," she said. "I have behaved so abominably that I really don't know what to say."

"Say nothing," Mrs. Gordon replied simply and gently. "But come in to supper. I understand that you are staying at Jessop's farm. A message shall be sent them that you will not return till morning. Meanwhile, if you will lean on me we will manage to reach the dining room."

The procession started. In the doorway stood Vera. She came forward with a speech of condolence. Tchigorisky was watching the pair. There was a hard gleam in his eyes; the clenching of his hand as over the hilt of a dagger. Beyond, with a face as white as her dress, stood Marion.

She staggered against the table as she saw Mrs. May. Her face was full of terror. Geoffrey wondered what it all meant. And was this the wildest comedy or the direst tragedy that was working before his eyes?

# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Taking Heavy Toll

War is Exhausting Germany's Resources in Fighting Men

Side by side with the enormous and unexampled destruction of wealth by war, there is going on an equally unheard of waste of human life. If the exhaustion on the financial side may tend to bring the conflict to a close, the drain on the available supply of men must with at least equal certainty make its long continuance impossible. Hence the interest attaching to such a computation as that made by Hilaire Belloc of the German and Austrian losses up to date. These he calculates to have reached a grand total of 3,750,000—that is of men permanently removed from the field by death, capture or disablement. Hence the conclusion that the potential manhood for actual fighting of the Teutonic allies has, within the first year, probably been diminished from all causes by nearly one-half.

This is a highly significant statement, if true, and there happens to be some available statistics by which at least its probability may be tested. Leaving out of sight the Austrian contribution to the supply of "cannon fodder," we are on solid ground in quoting from the census of the German empire of Dec. 1, 1910. That showed a male population of 32,040,000 out of a total of 64,926,000. But to ascertain the number of males of military age—that is, between 18 and 45, available for service four years later on Dec. 1, 1914—it is obviously necessary to start with those between the ages of 14 and 40 at the time the census was taken. These are found to have numbered 14,413,939. After deducting for deaths, there is left a theoretical total of 14,073,526 males between 18 and 45 ready to bear arms last December. But from this there are other deductions to be made; some based on actual returns, others estimated from records of varying degrees of exactitude. To the former class belong the annual rejections of the military inspection boards, on the score of absolute or partial unfitness for military service, and these amounted in four years to 985,143 men, reducing the available total to 13,088,383.

There remains the more complex group of causes of disablement of men otherwise constitutionally capable, by disease and accidents. The statistical method of dealing with these may be indicated by the statement that while there are in Germany 40 deaths per 10,000 per annum due to pulmonary consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs, medical authorities declare that five times as many persons are left in a state of impaired health which incapacitates them from military duty, by this same class of complaints. Pushing the inquiry into a detailed examination of similar results from other forms of disease, which permanently enfeeble a large proportion of those who survive their attack and allowing for the steady increase with advancing age of the risks contingent on disease, there has been worked out a total loss for the military mill under this head of 3,400,000 men during the four years in question. On the score of accidents, in the pursuit of mechanical industry, on railways, on the streets and highways, and at sea, fairly accurate returns are available, and from these the conclusion is approximately trustworthy that 157,871 must be added to the previous total of disablement. Hence the original total of over 14,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms on Dec. 1, 1914, is reduced to 9,530,512.

But by that time, according to trustworthy returns, the German army had already lost in killed, wounded, captured and sick, 1,500,000 men; so that the disposal force of males of military must be reduced to 8,000,000. Even after assuming, however, that older or partially enfeebled men are sufficient for garrison duty, there remain the necessities of railway service in the occupied territory, as well as throughout the empire; of the telegraph and post office, of work in the arsenals and at the navy yards and of the force employed by private concerns in the fabrication of indispensable munitions of war. The draft made by all these services on the vigorous manhood of Germany has been placed at 2,000,000, so that the number of the physically fit available at the front could not have exceeded 6,000,000 at the beginning of the present year.

If the losses of the last five months maintained the previous average of 300,000 a month, the effective strength of the German armies at the beginning of June could not have exceeded 4,500,000. Of these there are, as nearly as can be ascertained, 3,000,000 on the two battle fronts. In other words, the reserve fighting strength of Germany, for offensive purposes at least does not apparently exceed 1,500,000 able-bodied men. If that is a fact, Mr. Belloc's estimate errs rather on the side of moderation than of over-estimate, and six months more of war must reduce Germany to a condition of military exhaustion. Then, as has already been pointed out in these columns, the process of economic exhaustion is necessarily stimulated by the withdrawal of men from productive employment. There is a certain amount of work which must be done at home to keep the women and children alive, and not all of this can be done by the ineffective class of non-combatants. Leaving out of consideration the paralysis of the foreign trade of Germany, which must become more nearly complete with the shutting down of factories owing to the withdrawal of their workers for military service, the supply of absolutely necessary domestic

wants cannot be seriously curtailed without a sensible weakening of the morale of the nation.

From all of this the conclusion would seem to be irresistibly that Germany is facing the most critical phase of the struggle of the war, and that even should there be no exhaustion on the financial side, there are other forms of destitution with which even her marvelous energy may not be able to cope. It is hardly necessary to add that what is true of Germany in this connection is more emphatically true in regard to the Austrian resources in men and economic capacity. The Russian reverses in Galicia may delay, but they can hardly prevent the breakdown of all the forces of the dual empire, and the consequent narrowing of the contest to that of a life and death struggle for Germany.—New York Journal of Commerce.

## British Tars Shoot Straight

Uniformly Accurate Fire in All Engagements With the Enemy

"Engineering," an English publication, discussing in a recent issue the official return just published giving the results of tests of gun practice in the fleet during the past year, declares that the return is deprived of much of its interest because, since this peace practice was completed, many of his majesty's ships have had the opportunity of displaying their efficiency under war conditions.

Uniformly accurate fire in all engagements with the ships of the enemy has, Engineering continues, been the outstanding feature of the naval warfare, whether regard be had to such combined actions as took place in the Battle of Heligoland, off the Falkland Islands, and later on the Dogger bank, or in individual actions, where one ship had to face another. This accuracy of fire was in many cases associated with ranges, which a few years ago would have been regarded as impracticable, if not possible. The annual returns now issued show, however, how the gunners of the navy have prepared themselves. In the first place, there has been a greater stringency in the test conditions. The target has been reduced, the range increased and the speed at which firing had to take place was augmented. The details regarding these three points are not disclosed in the official return, nor is any information given as to the time allowed for the firing, so that it is not possible to deduce the rate of hits per minute. Sufficient evidence of improvement is shown in the percentage of hits to rounds fired from the various type of gun now in the service. There is, of course, no information regarding the 15-inch gun, the ships carrying which have only entered the fleet since the war began. The 13.5-inch gun was used for the first time in 1912, when the percentage of hits to rounds fired was 58 per cent. In the following year this had increased to 66.66 per cent, and in 1914 to 85.43 per cent.

It must be admitted, Engineering says, that we have here not only evidence of the gunlayer, but of the modern gun-control system, and also of the success of the modern weapon and all the appliances placed by the manufacturer at the disposal of the gun crew. The later 12-inch guns continue to show a percentage between 52 and 55 of hits to rounds fired. The latest 6-inch breech-loading gun, which is extensively used in the later battleships, also shows improvement. In 1911-12 the percentage of hits to rounds fired was only 49; in 1913 it increased to 53.21, and in 1914 to 54.75. It should be remembered the writer of the article points out, that the target is enormously smaller than would be the enemy's ship, so that it is easily understood that if in practice under all atmospheric conditions such a percentage is attained, the results will be even better in actual war. The four-inch breech-loader has also a percentage exceeding 50 per cent, as is the case also with the 4.7-inch quick-firer.

**Few Paroled Prisoners Return to Jail**

W. P. Archibald, prison parole officer for Canada, states that in the Dominion during the past sixteen years there have been 7,776 prisoners released on parole from Canadian penitentiaries out of which 489, or 6.3 per cent, have been returned to finish their sentence. Of this total, 1,000 only three per cent, have been sent back to prison because of a return to crime, the balance having broken some of the conditions of their parole. During these sixteen years 6,412 prisoners have completed their sentences while on parole and 875 are still reporting to the authorities at regular intervals.

**Russia Purchases Ice Breaker**

The purchase by the British government of the ice breaking steamer Bruce from the Reid Newfoundland Company was announced recently. It is understood that the Bruce, with her sister ship Lintrose, bought by Russia last winter, will be used in the White Sea, during the fall and winter in an effort to keep open later than usual the channel to the port of Archangel.

The Bruce and the Lintrose were built a few years ago for service in Cabot Strait, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, where heavy ice is encountered in the winter. They are steamers of 1,553 tons.

"Whisky, my friend, has killed more men than bullets."

"That may be, sir, but, bejabbers, I'd rather be full of whisky than bullets."

## World Peace Or Barbarism

The World Does Not Yet Realize What This War Means

Unless this war does help to bring about a lasting peace in the world, it is idle to pretend that it will have been anything else but a monstrous experience of evil. If at the end of it we cannot bring about some worldwide political synthesis, unanimous enough and powerful enough to prohibit further wars by a stupendous array of moral and material force, then all this terrible year of stress and suffering has been no more than a waste of life, and our sons and brothers and friends and allies have died in vain. If we cannot summon enough goodwill and wisdom in the world to establish a world alliance and a world congress to control the clash of "legitimate national aspirations" and "conflicting interests," and to abolish all the forensic trickeries of diplomacy, then this will be neither the last war nor will it be the worst, and men must prepare themselves to happen their spirits against continuing and increasing adversity, and to steel their children to cruelty and danger. Revenge will become the burden of history. That is the price men will pay for clinging to their little separate cults and monarchies and complete independencies now. The traffic and wealth of our great and liberal age will diminish, the arts will dwindle and learning fade, science will cease to advance, and the rude and hard will inherit the earth. The War Path or the World State; that is the choice for mankind.

This lesson of the submarine which destroys much and achieves nothing has ample support in history. There never was so blind a superstition as the belief that progress is inevitable. The world has seen the great civilization of the western empire give place to the warring chaos of the baronial castles of the ninth and tenth centuries; it has seen the eastern empire for five hundred years decay and retrogress under the militarism of the Turk; it has watched the Red Indians, with rifles in their hands, grimly in "natural extermination." Is it still a blind world doomed to blunder down again from such light and order and hope as we were born to, toward such another millennium of barbaric hates and aimless wars? That is no mere possibility; it is the present possibility unless men exert themselves to make it impossible. It is quite conceivable that ours is the last generation for many generations that will go freely about the world, that will have abundance of leisure and science and free speech and abundant art and much beauty and many varied occupations. We stand about in our old haunts and try to keep on with our old ways of living, and speculate when the war will be "over" and when we shall be able to get back to everything just as it was before the war. This war and its consequences will never be "over," and we have not even begun to realize what it has cost us. The course of human history is downward and very dark indeed unless our race can give mind and will, now unserved in unprecedented abundance, to the stern necessities that follow logically from the aircraft bomb and the poison gas and that silent, invisible, unattainable murderer, the submarine.—H. G. Wells, in New York Times.

Johnny's mother was tired of having her table cloths stained. So she instituted a fine of a penny for every stain.

During tea a few days later Johnny was observed running his rather grimy finger very hard on the cloth beside his cup and saucer.

"Johnny, what on earth are you doing?" asked his mother in surprise. "You'll soil the table cloth."

"Oh, no, I won't," replied the youngster. "I'm just trying to rub two spots into one."

**Made 143 Miles an Hour in Auto**

The highest speed ever travelled by a man on the face of the earth—nearly 143 miles an hour—was recently made by a racing motor car on the great expanse of level salt deposits in Utah, says a writer in the Railway Age Gazette. This bed of salt is on the line of the Western Pacific at Salt Lake City, 112 miles west of Salt Lake City. The motor run was made by Teddy Tetzlaff, and the best time for one mile was 25.2 seconds, which is equal to 143.85 miles an hour, a trifle better than the best preceding record, which was made on the beach at Daytona in April, 1911. This is the highest speed ever travelled by man on the face of the earth. The best speed ever made by a vehicle running on rails was that recorded in the Berlin-Zossen tests of electric cars, in 1905, when a rate of 130.5 miles an hour was made on October 27.

As Pat boarded the train and took a seat there was a smile of triumph upon his face.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his friend.

Pat's countenance beamed satisfaction. "Shure, I've been riding on this road fer tin years, and I've got the best of the company for once in me life."

"How's that?"

"I've just bought meself a return ticket, an', lowering his voice to a whisper, 'bedad, I ain't comin' back.'"

The English and Germans recognized more than a hundred years ago the necessity of keeping nature balanced by encouraging bird life and holding insect life in check.

## Increase Efficiency Of the Aeroplane

British Committee Which is Testing New Appliances for Aircraft Issues Annual Report

The report of the advisory committee for aeronautics for the year 1914-1915 has been issued. The report, which is addressed to the prime minister and signed on behalf of the committee by Lord Rayleigh, says that continued progress has been made in the consideration of the conditions affecting the stability of the aeroplane.

The report mentions, among other matters which have been under consideration by the committee, the question of sighting appliances for use on aeroplanes and accuracy in bomb dropping. A number of special investigations have been undertaken for the admiralty and the war office, including the analysis and examination of deposits on airship envelopes and tests of magnets forming part of wireless installations to determine their liability to ignite explosive mixtures of gases.

The reports received from the British expeditionary force in France have clearly indicated the advantage of attention to strength and good construction in all details of the aeroplane, and the superiority in durability and useful life thereby attained. It is felt that the results thus achieved fully justify the care which has been devoted to these matters and the special precautions taken.

In all machines now designed the recommendations made by the committee are closely followed and the margin of strength allowed exceeds that specified as required from considerations connected with the effect of flattening out after a steep dive. The increase in weight due to the modifications made has to some extent been compensated by other improvements and by increased aerodynamic efficiency.

In military use further increase in strength has to be considered in relation to other factors affecting safety; in particular the merit of rapid climbing tends to safety of a different kind, to which great consideration must be given, and limits the increase in strength and weight which might otherwise be adjudged desirable.

The modifications required to conform with considerations arising in connection with stability and strength of construction have led to the complete change of certain existing types of machine, involving alterations to wings, body, tail, fin, area, wires and controls. Tests of the new designs have shown that it is possible, without sacrifice of controllability, to make the aeroplane inherently stable and capable of flying satisfactorily without use of the controls. Improvements have been introduced in the shape of the body and engine covering, in tank capacity, in the section and attachments of wires and in many other ways. Experiments on alighting gear have been continued and two standard types adopted as suited to special requirements.

New types of machines have been designed embodying special features which recent military experience has shown to be desirable. In all of these it has been found possible to obtain stability under ordinary flight conditions.

Wireless and other signalling apparatus has been designed, and bomb dropping gear has been fitted and investigated. In these matters assistance and advice have been given by individual members of the committee.

## Remarkable Prophecy

Danish Author, Fifty Years Ago, Foretold German Submarine Feats

The Tagliche Rundschau reprints parts of a dialogue from a comedy by Erik Bogh, a Danish dramatist, which was produced in Germany in 1863, and caused quite some amusement and much derision because of what was termed its "insane prophecies" at that time. The name of the comedy was "The Editor's Secretary" and the dialogue is between him and Wimmel, an inventor, who is regarded as mentally unbalanced. The most significant part of the dialogue is contained in the following scene:

"Wimmel, my visit is of great importance. It relates to Germany's sea power and her domination of the air."

"Editor's Secretary—Ah, you have made another invention!"

"Wimmel—Two inventions, sir, if you please. These inventions will make Germany feared all over the world. Germany, of all nations, will be regarded by others with horror. One invention concerns our sea power, the other our mastery of the air."

"Editor's Secretary—Mastery of the air?"

"Wimmel—Even so. I have invented and built two ships. One sails over our enemies, the other under them. With one I can descend to the bottom of the sea and blow the enemies' ships into the air, with the other I can float in the air; throw bombs on the enemy's soldiers and cast fire over the enemy's cities."

"Who," asks the German newspaper, "would have believed in 1863 that 1915 would see the realization of this inventor's dream, regarded then as but the fantastic vagaries of a weak mentality?"

The eight aqueducts of ancient Rome brought 40,000 gallons of water a day into the city. Had the Romans been aware that water always rises to its own level these huge erections on arches seventy feet high need never have been built.

**Sore Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids,  
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, No Burning, No Stinging, No Itching, No Pain. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy, 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy, 25c. Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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**FLEET FOOT**



**SHOES**  
**FOR EVERY SPORT**  
**AND RECREATION**

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers  
Worn by every member  
of the family

### To Stand Together

Interests of Dominion and Motherland  
Are One, Says Hon. A.  
Meighen

"However, we may feel about the attitude of the Motherland toward Canada in days gone by, let us realize that in the crisis that hangs over us now the interests of Canada and the Motherland are one and indissoluble. We stand together or fall together."

In these words Hon. Arthur Meighen concluded an eloquent appeal to all parties and races in Canada to stand together during the troublous times of war. He said that crisis had always had the effect of uniting Canadians.

"Today there is a peril about us transcending all we have previously passed through," said the speaker. "It behooves the people of Canada to be united now. The crisis is bound to mean this if we are sensible and patriotic. It will mean much to the people who inhabit this country that in Europe the Wolfes and Montcalms are fighting side by side against a common foe."

A Pill For All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will and them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

An elderly English actor came over to his first American engagement. On landing he started for an English boarding house uptown, where he had been told he could get English food. He emerged from the pier laden with his hat box, his umbrella, his grip and his overcoat, and climbed aboard a horsecar. Just as he was fairly upon the platform the car started, and he fell through the open door into the aisle, scattering his goods and chattels in every direction. As he got upon his knees he remarked in a tone of feeling: "There now! I knew I shouldn't like the confounded country!"

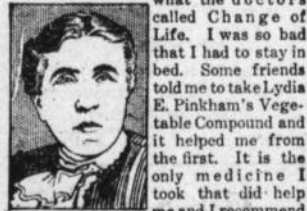
### The Farmers' Turn

It is safe to say that if one-quarter of the aid given by federal governments to manufacturing industries had been given to aid settlement on the land the economic development of the country would have proceeded upon saner lines, and there would have been more real and less apparent prosperity. The time is here for all public men and bodies to urge the bestowal upon agriculture of a greater attention, and something of that kind of assistance to greater production which so far has been the monopoly of the manufacturing interests.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

## AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

**Mrs. Doucette Tells of her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.**

Belleville, Nova Scotia, Can.—"Three years ago I was suffering badly with what the doctors called Change of Life. I was so bad that I had to stay in bed. Some friends told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me from the first. It is the only medicine I took that did help me and I recommend it. You don't know how thankful and grateful I am. I give you permission to publish what your good medicine has done for me."—Mrs. SIMON DOUCETTE, Belleville, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, Canada.



Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly headed by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1064

### May Finally Banish War

The London Lancet Surmises That the Area of Arbitration May Be Forced on the World

The London Lancet asks if the time is approaching when, owing to the high developments of chemical and physical science, warfare will become practically impossible.

It is suggested that explosives may possibly be rendered useless when invisible means are found to fire them from great distances, "as might well prove to be the case in these days of wireless waves or radiations and projections." The Lancet remarks that it would be a remarkable outcome of scientific discovery if the new weapons, by their precision, should automatically extinguish themselves. If armament should thus defeat its own ends, arbitration should at length succeed, the paper believes. On the employment of poisonous gases the Lancet remarks:

"Glib references are made to the possible use of potent poisons, arsenical gases, prussic acid or some other death dealing substance which shall improve upon this chlorine compound adopted by the enemy. It is well to remember that there is evidence that the enemy has seriously and systematically studied this question for some time, and we may be fairly certain that the gas was decided upon after considerable trial as the most available and practicable for the ghastly ends in view. At all events, such other deadly materials as may be available, are as much in the enemy's hands as are ours, and neither side would be likely to gain any permanent benefit by such machinations. We must not dismiss as impracticable the wilder dreams of the chemical poisoner, for in chemistry it would seem that no sooner is a suggestion dismissed as foolish than it at once appears in the form of an accomplished fact, but we lean to the belief that the capacity of gas poisoning have been exhibited to the full."

### No Cure More Corns

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

### The Call of Duty

The Canadian who holds back from taking his place with the country's defenders at this time is not worthy his British birthright. Wherever that place may be, every loyal citizen will be prompt to fill it. It may be with the man in training for the front, or it may be in some other capacity. The essential thing is that every one should find out in what way he may best fulfill the heavy responsibilities from which none of us may wish to escape. The sooner we measure up to this duty, the more quickly will the empire be enabled to shake off the monster who is reaching for her throat. The longer we stand back, leaving the task to others, the greater is the risk we incur of ultimate defeat and the loss of all for which thousands of Britishers, who valued their lives just as highly as do we, have already died.—London (Ont.) Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### A Danger Not to be Slighted

The Danger in Canada From German Espionage

The investigation in progress at Windsor has already shown that the talk about German attacks on Canada is not all hot air. The German-Americans are fuming angry and resolutely determined. Any conspiracies into which they may enter to destroy life or property or interfere with the manufacture of war supplies are branches of United States neutrality, and it may be taken for granted that the United States government will honorably endeavor to suppress all plots of this sort. But the Canadian government, if it is not taking the situation sufficiently serious, should lose no time in getting into touch through secret agents with what is doing among the class of people to which the Detroit malefactors belong.

German espionage has done Germany more harm than good in this great war, but that will not discourage German-Americans from imitating their home-staying friends by endeavoring to find out what is going on in Canada, and to thwart all enterprises that have been entered into for the purpose of aiding Great Britain and the British empire in this gigantic struggle. The loss of a single factory engaged in producing munitions for the Allied armies would more than offset the cost of a whole corps of secret service officers.—Toronto Globe.

### Importance of Exercise

Just as important as fresh air is exercise. More diseases have their beginning in a lack of physical exercise than the average person imagines, for unless the muscles of the body are used they become flabby and ill. Especially is this so of those muscles contained in the trunk. They should be exercised daily by bending and twisting motions, so that soon it will become quite easy to touch the floor with the hand while the knees are kept stiff, and to twist the body from side to side, keeping the thighs straight to the front. Walking in the open air and slow running to induce perspiration are excellent to keep in good condition.

### A Rare Opportunity

The Monarch Life Assurance Co., with head office at Winnipeg, is prepared to offer good contracts for active, reliable persons whom they may appoint as their agents. A splendid opportunity awaits the energetic man, who is looking for a good connection. Communicate with J. W. W. Stewart, managing director, Monarch Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg.

"So you've moved to the country? How do you like it?"  
"Great! Beats a stuffy old flat all hollow. And the best of it is, we get fresh eggs and vegetables almost as cheap as we could get them in the city."

**GILLETTE'S**  
**EATS LYE DIRT**  
**CLEANS-DISINFECTS**

### Fire Inspection

Fire Regulations Which Should be in Force in All Municipalities

Regina has in operation a new fire inspection bylaw, under which the fire department of the city is required to inspect all business premises at least four times a year and all other premises at least twice a year. Three sections of the by-law deal with very frequent causes of fire, and are as follows:

"Bonfires, etc.—No person shall kindle, maintain or assist in maintaining any bonfire or other exposed fire within the city unless he shall first have obtained a written permit from the chief, who shall give direction as to what measures are to be taken to safeguard property."

"Handling of rubbish.—No waste paper, excelsior, shavings, rubbish or other like inflammable material shall be left in any part of any business building for more than one day, except such material as may be stored within a fireproof room, provided with standard fire doors or within a fireproof receptacle, but all such material shall be destroyed, removed or placed within such fireproof receptacle at the close of each business day."

"Disposition of Hot Ashes.—No hot ashes shall be deposited in any receptacle other than one of non-combustible material with fireproof cover, and no such ashes shall be deposited within fifteen feet of any wooden building or any wooden structure whatsoever."

The fire chief reports that the citizens are taking kindly to the inspection work, and in many cases welcome the men who are able to give them advice on the prevention of fires. The by-law is known as No. 839, and should be copied by other municipalities.

Warts are unsightly blemishes and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

### Extending Work of Geological Survey

The geological survey is extending its scope of work to include in addition to investigation of metallic mineral resources, a soil survey of Canada, with the object of classifying the soils and ascertaining their agricultural possibilities in different districts both in settled and unsettled areas and also a mapping and classifying of deposits of material suitable for road making. The staff of the survey has been considerably increased of late years and during the past year trained observers have been making surveys of stone and gravel deposits in the more thickly settled districts of Ontario and Quebec to determine their road-making qualities. Reports are now available for a considerable number of localities and the information should be of great practical value to road-engineers and to municipalities undertaking permanent highway improvements.

### Population of World is 1,600,000,000

At the Christian Endeavor convention held at Chicago, Rev. Jay S. Stowell, secretary of the Presbyterian board of home missions, in an address said:

"The population of the world is 1,600,000,000, yet after 1,900 years of Christian effort, 1,116,000,000 of the world's population do not know the Christian gospel. There are between one and two hundred million persons in the world who have no missionary society has as yet ever begun to plan. This is the great challenge to the Christian young people of the age. Here the young people may find the long sought moral equivalent of war."

### The Modern Hen

The primitive hen laid about two dozen eggs a year. Five years ago a few hens were laying between 150 and 200 eggs a year. Last year whole flocks were laying an average of close to 200 eggs and one hen had 303 eggs to her credit.

These figures simply mean that egg laying strains of poultry have increased greatly in number and excellence since about 1910.

Rastus—Eb, Ah heahs yous contemplatin' gittin' married.  
Eb—Wal, de 'ligh cost ob livin' keeps up Ah'll hav to.

### BUILT A MONUMENT

The Best Sort in the World

"A monument built by and from Postum." Is the way a man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion. The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine. 'The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it."

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body. 'I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change: It was leaving off coffee and using Postum.'"

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

### The Clock Watcher

Men Who Use Their Heads and Are Not Afraid of Work Are Always in Demand

Maybe you have seen those two funny men of the vaudeville stage who are digging a trench. Their picks are poised in air for the next stroke, but they never make it, for just then the whistle blows, and at the first sound of it they let go, and the picks clatter into the trench. It always brings a big laugh, because nearly everyone in that audience knows at least one workman of just that type, says the Kansas City Star.

So many workmen are mere clock watchers. All their lives they are watching the face of the clock. Eight o'clock in the morning finds them scampering to register on the time clock before starting time. The forenoon is spent in watching the hands of the clock moving, oh! so slowly, toward the noon hour. The afternoon finds them noting each passing hour, and when quitting time comes they beat the clock to it by a minute or two.

And then they wonder why they never succeed, why they are never advanced, why their wages are so slow in increasing; why, when a flurry of hard times comes, and someone must be laid off, they are always among the unfortunate.

The clock watcher usually blames his "hard luck" on the boss. This boss is against him. The boss doesn't like him. The boss is trying to keep him down. It's all the fault of the boss. The truth is that it is all his own fault.

A man "who is only a 'hired man,' and nothing more, never gets very far, and does not deserve to. If he does no more than he has to do to hold the job, if he has no more interest in the business than merely to work from starting time to quitting time, he is of no more value to the boss than an inanimate machine of iron cogs and rods and leather belts.

The machine starts, too, when the whistle blows and stops when it blows again. The machine can't think and is not paid to think. One machine of that kind is just as good as another. It will turn out just so much work, and so, when the boss goes to buy one, he would be a fool to pay more than the lowest market price. But if he could buy a machine that could think as it worked, that could plan to do better work than the other machines around it, that could feel itself a part of the business and have an interest and a pride in making it successful, what wouldn't the boss pay for that kind of a helper?

Remember this, young man: The heads of nearly every successful business were once just ordinary workmen, at small wages, in that same business. The heads of the biggest stores in this country have worked on most meagre salaries and worked hard. They didn't climb to the top by watching the clock. A thousand clock watchers, who started out as well as they are still clerking, or fell by the wayside as they strode over their heads. They arrived because when they went to work they felt a responsibility to help their business succeed.

When you take a job, get the feeling that you are a part of the business; that much depends on you, that the boss is having a hard struggle of it, and you must help him all you can. If you do that you will soon see that the boss is your friend, and you will go ahead.

And this applies to every kind of a workman in every kind of a business. The foreman of that gang of sewer diggers got his job because the contractor saw that he knew his business and took an interest in its going ahead. The clock watchers are still digging. The boss carpenter got his job because the contractor saw the same qualities in him. Employers are looking for men who are loyal, who use their heads to plan and help, who are not afraid of work. There was never an extra demand for clock watchers anywhere, and there never will be.

### French Soldiers Superior

German Physician Says His Power of Resistance is Drawn From a Conscience Patriotism

A German physician, Dr. Dellas, who was for a time a prisoner in France and on being released returned to Berlin, speaks highly of the French soldier in an article in Der Tag.

"I was surprised at the warlike spirit that reigns in France and takes its source in the unanimous conviction that France is defending her civilization and her hearths against an invasion of barbarians led by the Hohenzollerns."

"A young non-commissioned officer, returning to the front after being cured of a first wound, said to me: 'We will be killed to the last man rather than submit.'"

"The French soldier has a manifest superiority over other soldiers. He feels that he is a citizen of his country instead of a machine blindly yielding to discipline. He understands the duties which his rank of citizen imposes on him for the defence of his country."

"It is from this conscious patriotism that the French from the first have drawn their power of resistance, and from it the people and the army draw their stubborn determination to win. This patriotism would have enabled them to support far greater trials than those they have undergone."

"A French politician said to me in this connection: 'Our sons give their young lives to win victory, and we, their fathers, accept their sacrifice. For forty-four years we suffered in silence. Even then we did not want the war. But since Germany has let it loose, we will go through with it to the end, and the end will only be when Germany is crushed.'"

The new minister was holding forth. "It seems to me," he said, "we should do more to bring the people together."

"Huh!" snorted the deacon; "if you'd been here as long as I have you'd know what we need is something to keep 'em apart."—Puck.

"Whisky, my friend, has killed more men than bullets."  
"That may be, sir, but, bejabbers, I'd rather be full of whisky than bullets."

### Has High Value As a Fertilizer

Many Farmers Fail to Realize the Value of Farmyard Manure

According to recent statistics, there are in Canada in round numbers 3,000,000 horses, 6,000,000 cattle, 3,500,000 hogs, and 2,000,000 sheep. Experiments indicate that the approximate value of the fertilizing constituents of the manure, both solid and liquid, produced by each horse would be \$27, by each head of cattle \$20, by each hog \$8, and by each sheep \$2. This would make the total value of the manure produced in one year by the different classes of farm animals in Canada amount to \$233,000,000. The importance of this by-product of the farm may be better realized if we compare it with some of the other principal products of Canadian industries. The following table shows the value of some of the leading products:

Total wheat crop, 1914... \$196,000,000  
Total oats crop, 1914... 151,000,000  
Total forest products, 1911 180,000,000  
Total mineral products, 1913... 145,000,000

Farmyard manure (average 5 years)... 233,000,000

The figures given in the above table are for the years in which the reached the highest point on record, while the figures for the manure, represent the average annual production for the past five years.

Assuming that one-third of the value of manure is annually lost by present methods of management, and this is undoubtedly a conservative estimate, the loss from this source in Canada would be about \$78,000,000. Surely the farmer can not afford to throw away a sum of money that would more than pay his taxes. But that is just what many are doing. Recent investigations by the commission of conservation show that 90 per cent. of the two hundred Ontario farmers personally visited by representatives of the commission in 1914, exercise no special care to prevent waste. The natural manure is a part of the raw material for farm crops, and, as such should receive the same attention and care to prevent loss and waste as is given the raw material in any manufacturing plant.

A fact worth knowing and remembering by the farmer is that the losses caused by leaching or super-heating represent the most readily available portion of the nitrogen and potash in the manure, which is, consequently, worth more than that left in the manure heap.

It is hard to persuade the farmer to abandon time-honored customs, such as piling the manure under the eaves or on the hillside, but surely in this day of wider knowledge and of more intelligent farming we should refrain from waste.—F.C.N.

### Australian Elevators

The N.S. Wales minister for agriculture has made public his scheme for the bulk handling of wheat. Two huge elevators are to be built at Sydney and Newcastle, the two principle seaports of the state. At a latter date another will be erected at Jervis Bay, the outlet port to the new federal capital now building at Canberra. The Sydney silo will cost \$875,000, while that at Newcastle will cost \$375,000. In addition to this 35 elevators will be built at various country stations. The work of erecting these will be spread over a period of five years, and the total cost will be about \$4,375,000. Each country elevator will have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. 1,500 trucks will have to be built for the work of shifting the harvest of 46,000,000 bushels in the six months. The estimated cost of instituting bulk handling of wheat in N.S. Wales will cost \$11,045,000. It is intended to co-operate with all the States in the matter of getting ships of the proper type for the handling of the wheat in bulk. New South Wales has had an expert there for some time from the United States, dealing with the whole matter.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

### Child Labor Legislation

The Children's Bureau of the United States department of labor has issued a report on the administration of the child labor certificate system in the State of Connecticut. According to the United States census of 1910, over 550,000 of the nation's children from ten to fifteen years old were at work in factories, shops, and other non-agricultural positions. In Connecticut a child cannot go to work until he is fourteen years old, and until sixteen cannot work unless he has an employment certificate. No child can get a certificate and stay out of school unless he has a job. If he quits work his employer must notify the State Board of Education, and before he can go to work again permanently he must secure a fresh certificate. The most striking feature of the Connecticut system of issuing working papers is that the state board of education controls its enforcement and dovetails the working of the compulsory education law with the child labor law. Practically every step is under the direct supervision of the state board of education.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Della, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals on time. I wonder how I can put that in a nice sort of way?  
Della—Yez might just say that ol' got the meals the same way as ol' got my pay.—Puck.

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**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

### Preservation of Wild Life

An Economic, Not a Sentimental, Issue Involved in Bird Protection

The popular impression in Canada that the preservation of wild life is merely a desirability, not a positive necessity, is, in fact, false and is responsible for the serious inroads already suffered by our game resources. Public opinion has been powerless to check destruction and will remain so as long as the campaign for wild life protection depends upon an appeal to sentiment for its dynamic force. No conservation issue can progress far on that basis. The people of this continent move most resolutely in response to economic motives, and the necessary prelude to proper protection of wild life in Canada is wider dissemination of exact knowledge regarding its money value.

Recent experience in the United States illustrates the force of economic motives. For several years efforts were made in that country to secure federal protection for migratory game birds. The campaign was chiefly an appeal to sentiment and made little headway. The proposal was then extended to include insectivorous birds, wide publicity was given to the fact that insect pests damaged crops annually to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and within one year a popular demand, that years of sentimental appeal had failed to arouse, forced congress to pass a law placing all migratory birds under federal control. The preservation of wild life achieved the status of a national business enterprise.

Canada's wild life is as valuable as that of the United States. To preserve it as a national asset we need not pursue the method adopted by our American neighbors, but we do require to gain their sane viewpoint.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.

Metapedia, P.Q.

Aug. 31st, 1908.

### Eradicate Noxious Weeds

Drastic Action is Necessary to Secure Results

Canada has for years been trying to rid herself of some of her more prolific noxious weeds, but the work has lacked the thorough support of those whose duty it is to help in the eradication of the pests. Concerted and organized action is necessary, and until this is secured the prospects of success are not very bright. Public opinion is too apathetic, and weed inspectors are aware of this. Prosecutions for infractions of the Noxious Weeds Act are rare, and consequently the penalty clause of this act has to a great extent lost its effect. More pressure must be put upon those responsible for its enforcement.

A lesson in clearing up weeds might be taken from the action of China regarding the eradication of the poppy plant. The following, from a report of the United States commercial attaché at Nanking, China, indicates the method by which results are secured in that country: "Some interest in the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy was aroused locally by the dismissal of the Nanking magistrate for having falsely reported his district clear of poppy, and the imposition of fines on a number of other district magistrates for the same reason. The authorities are making a serious effort to have the province cleared at an early date in anticipation of the joint inspection by British and Chinese officials prior to the prohibition of the import or sale of Indian opium."

### Denmark Grants Woman Suffrage

On June 5 the Danish parliament passed unanimously a radical constitution, granting universal suffrage to women and abolishing all voting privileges to the highest taxpayers. During the afternoon on which the king signed the constitution, a large procession of women of all classes passed, saluting him. The queen also received a deputation representing the processionalists. Later a deputation went to parliament to thank the government and house. The Scandinavian women have been pioneers in the cause of female education and suffrage.

# Elves Bros. Store News

A "Plentiful Harvest" of Goods for the busy season. Consider the values below when looking for your Harvest Supplies and you will agree that these prices are consistent with good buying and we are giving value, Dollar for Dollar with every purchase.

## Men's Shirts and Pants

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Men's Balbriggan Combinations             | 1.25         |
| Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 2 piece, each | 50c          |
| The "Giant" Kakhi Shirt, wears like iron  | 1.25         |
| Strong Work Shirts, blue only             | 1.00         |
| Corduroy Pants, Special Value             | 3.60         |
| Odd Pants                                 | 1.75 to 5.00 |

## Men's Gloves, & Socks

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Canvas Gloves, knit wrist   | 10c            |
| Heavy Canvas, Mule Faced    | 25c            |
| Gloves for Shocking         | 50c to 65c     |
| Cotton Socks                | 12½c, 15c, 17½ |
| Black Cotton Socks, Special | 15c            |

## Cool Hats

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Men's Mexican, Leather Bound      | 30c          |
| Straw Hats                        | 15c. to 1.00 |
| Linen Hats, Tan, faced with green | 75c          |
| Felt Hats, all colors             | 1.25 up      |
| Engineers Caps, black and stripe  | 25c          |

## Sundry Necessities

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Suit Cases, "Sea Lion" 24 inches       | 3.25 |
| "Brown Leather, 26 inches 4.75 to 8.00 |      |
| Wool Blankets                          | 2.25 |
| 8 oz. Duck, 30 inches wide             | 25c  |

## Fruit! Fruit!!

Car of Fruit, for Canning, on the track ready for distribution. Fruit is coming along in elegant condition. Bartlett Pears, 60 lbs Crates 3.25 Peaches, Fancy Crawfords Crates 1.15  
Tragedy Plums Case 1.15 Crab Apples Case 1.75  
Use B. C. Cane Sugar for canning and obtain the best results Special Price on 100 lb lots

**Elves Bros.**  
The Store of Good Service

## Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

## ESTRAY

GELDING—Estray on N. W. 19-16-20 W. of 4, W. Herman place, Lomond one grey gelding, aged 7 years, right ear split about one inch, white spots on shoulders, weight about 1200 lbs. No brand visible. Crooked in the hind legs. Gentle. George Todd, brand reader, Vulcan, Alberta.

## FOR SALE

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N. W. Quarter 12-19-25, 4 miles from Loma. Price 55c per bushel at granary. Wm McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Ag184f

GRAVEL and Plaster Sand for sale at Gravelose Ranch, N. W. Quarter 25-16-26-4. Apply T. J. Butler, Vulcan, Alberta. Ag1

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit consisting of one 25 horsepower International Gas Engine, one 28 x 48 new Racine Separator outfit. Has threshed about 80,000 bushels and is in first class condition. Enquire of O. W. Bowles, Blackie. Ag2512

## Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or on before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.  
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND  
R. L. ELVES, SECRETARY.

## The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

## TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

## School Trustees Meet

A meeting of the trustees of the Ferrodale school was held on Thursday evening at the school house, when all the trustees were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The addition to the school was discussed, and inspected and the work of Mr. Carr the builder, and Mr. Condell, the plasterer was passed as being highly satisfactory.

On a motion by Mr. Flood seconded by Mr. Lindsay it was decided to award the contract for painting the school house to Mr. F. B. Peterman, work to commence immediately.

Motion Flood seconded Lindsay that the trustees purchase all supplies for the use of the pupils at the lowest possible price. Carried.

Motion Flood seconded Lindsay that insurance up to \$5,000 be placed on the buildings and contents, the present insurance expiring in October. Carried.

Motion Flood seconded Lindsay that the trustees purchase from the village council two fire extinguishers. Carried.

Motion Flood seconded Robson that a cess pool be dug and cemented. Carried.

The following bills were allowed to be paid as soon as possible: Lindeau Lumber Company, \$372.50; Vulcan Co-operative Co. \$100.00; R. Robson, hauling, \$5.75; A. F. Vanskiver, \$32.25; Alberta School Supply Co. \$296.32; Young & Kennedy, \$7.50; Dr. Carr, \$145.00; Wolfe & Pettman, \$69.00; Vulcan Advocate, \$16.90;

The meeting then adjourned.

## Challenge Accepted.

The challenge of Mr. Arthur R. Bond, of Eastway for anybody to ride the bucking horse Ray has been accepted, and Mr. Thomas Bell of the R. N. W. M. P. at Lethbridge is the one to take it up. The acceptance of the challenge appeared in the Lethbridge Herald of August 20th and was as follows: "I hereby accept the challenge issued in the Lethbridge Herald on the 19th inst. to ride 'Ray' for the sum of \$250.00, providing Arthur R. Bond the owner pays the previous purse offered me for riding 'Ray' at Vulcan Stampede on the 11th. Furthermore, I am willing to raise the bet to \$500 and any more on the side if need be. 20 Per cent to be posted at one of the banks at Vulcan as a guarantee of good faith."

T. Bell, Constable  
Rough rider of the R. N. W. M. P. Lethbridge

No date is mentioned but it is probable that the riding will be pulled off at the Fair which is October 21 and 22.

Mr. Bell's statement about his not having received his purse for the ride which he put up on August 11th is one of date now as he has been remitted the money, and would have had it before had he either made application or let the stampede treasurer have his address.

The Carmanay fair was a great success from every standpoint, there being a specially good exhibit of vegetables. On Wednesday the Vulcan baseball team were down there and met the Barons team whom they defeated by ten runs to nine in a splendid game. The victory had with it a purse of \$40.

## The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

## The Oil Probe.

The revelations at the commencement of the probe into the methods of some of the recent oil companies of Calgary, when the affairs of the Western Canada Oil Company came up for first hearing, are rather more than a confirmation of what has been cynically referred to for some time.

For some little time past oil has been the butt of much abuse and has suffered severely at the hands of people who count themselves as being in the ranks of the 'stung' and it is such management as that of the Western Canada that is doing the damage. None can doubt that somewhere around the original Turner valley there is oil, and that some day there will be a return for much of the work that is being concentrated there by reputable companies.

The point however, is not whether there is oil or not but that in the heat of the moment so many absolutely flimsy companies have been got out simply for the enrichment of the men directly concerned with them, and the robbing of the general public. People who knew no more about managing business than of flying to the moon got together, hired an office, and in a manner that was beautifully amateurish, started out on the get-rich-quick road. The books of the above company show that at least \$22,000 cannot be accounted for, meanwhile the late secretary treasurer is down enjoying life in California, and the affairs of the company are almost beyond being straightened out.

Where does the fault lie for all this wholesale robbery? Other enquiries are to be carried out in the course of time, and no doubt we shall see more instances of how easily swindled the general public are. Meanwhile the thought may occur that as the public have government and police protection against burglary, some means of protection ought to be evolved whereby they could have equal protection against any bunch of swindlers who want to open an office and start up in business.

## Where is The Meeting?

At the last council meeting there was an audience of a number of ratepayers who were present to give their opinions on the pound bylaw. This they were unable to do, but the secretary advised them that a ratepayers meeting could be called on a petition from ten ratepayers. Since then nothing has been heard of the matter.

Why not? It is generally believed that there is some dissatisfaction in regard to this matter and if there is the sooner it is got after the better for all concerned. Some people want one thing some another. Let us have an airing of opinions generally so that the council may have some idea of what are the general wishes in the matter. Councilor Irving's notice of a motion to amend the bylaw has not come up yet and before it does it would be a good thing if some working basis could be arrived at by the ratepayers before anything is done.

## Germany's Hint to the U. S. A.

Once again we have been afforded an example of the methods of German warfare, and once again the feelings of the nations not blessed with the beneficent Kultur capable of producing such warfare have been shocked. Time may be able to work wonders but seemingly it will never reduce the civilized world to accept the methods of our Teutonic enemies, for the more Germany attempts to scare Great Britain into surrender and submission, the more she assists at her own undoing.

The sinking of the Lusitania is one of the outstanding horrors of a ruthless warfare; it was Germany's first attempt at her policy of frightfulness. The immediate result was to turn the whole world against her and to cause feeling of an intense nature in the United States, feeling which was admirably portrayed in President Wilson's subsequent notes to the German Government.

Notwithstanding this, however, the German war lords seemingly unmoved by the results of their frantic efforts of the past, have taken upon themselves further guilt by the sinking of the Arabic.

What is the meaning of this? The warnings of President Wilson have been of so firm and unmistakable a nature that not even a militant German could have misread their meaning, and they must have known that by committing their latest outrage they were infringing on the laws of a common humanity and were liable to 'strict accountability'. There were Americans on board, and

the fact of any of them losing their lives through the outrage, deplorable in itself, is not necessary to the case; it is sufficient that they were deliberately attacked and without warning. Moreover, the Germans cannot this time evade the all important issue on the grounds that there were munitions on board, for the Arabic was bound for New York and carried only four thousand tons of ordinary freight.

In face of these facts, taken in consideration of the stipulations of the United States notes, it is difficult to see the sinking of the vessel as being any less an affront to the United States than to Great Britain and if President Wilson holds firm to his former stand enunciated in the various notes to Berlin, Germany will be hard put to give anything like a satisfactory reply when enquiries are set on foot, that is of course, if it is Germany's intention to give a satisfactory reply.

As a matter of fact, the attack on the Arabic is nothing more or less than a general reply to the stand taken by the United States, which it would appear, is directed to the United States as a means of bringing that country into the conflict, a proceeding which would greatly please Germany.

Much as we in this country would like to see the United States maintain her present standing we are bound to realize that the position of the President is daily becoming less of a settled thing and more of a conjecture.

## Germany And The Next War

The past twelve months have demonstrated to an unwonted degree the vital differences underlying democracy and autocracy. The gauntlet that was thrown into the arena so short a time back revealed to the world the firm, giant hand of war and pestilence and destruction, a sight on which the democratic world was beginning to hope had become a thing of the past. With a rude jolt the hand, seizing on the sleeve of democracy, lurched it back into the almost forgotten memories of a century ago, and the same hand was at the same time believed to be furthering the march of autocracy along the road of international progress.

Such in a word, demarks the moral difference between the two stages of civilization, and now between them it is a war to the death while in the balance there swings the freedom of civilized thought.

When democracy hurled back into her teeth the lies and prevarications of Germany and accepted the challenge it did so for no mere gain of a momentary or fleeting nature and without consideration of territory or in feignity but took the high road to war for the sake of handing to posterity a safe and sure legacy of justice and freedom.

Germany was not schooled to the democratic vision. Her ideal is the state of blood and iron ruling the earth by the sword and by devastating conquest. To be free, men, in the eyes of Germany, must be bound to the state. In individuality must of necessity become absorbed in the one machine of which that individuality is a part, and one can as well imagine the free men of Germany uniting in various organizations as they do in Britain, as to try and picture a Zabrion incident occurring on the streets of Calgary.

This is Germany's war and as such it will be referred to in days to come. Is it to be her victory? Democracy can never allow it; a partial victory for the Allies means a complete victory for Germany, and the war, scarcely started if we measure it by the distance between the Allied forces and German soil, must be pushed by all available means to a thorough beating of Germany.

Her superior organization over that of her foes speaks of her preparedness and willingness for battle to the end that she should dominate Europe; and to call for peace now would be to allow Germany a breathing space; for democracy it would mean suicide. These whisperings of Germany asking for mediation through one channel or another are to be viewed from a too sentimental standpoint, or there can be no such thing until there is no armed military Germany. And to attain this, for attain it we must if we believe at all in our cause, the Empire has to realize to a far greater extent than she has yet done that her salvation lies in sacrifice, organization, efficiency and the elimination from public life of anything likely to give rise to dissension and strife. Of sacrifice we have already seen how gladly this can be given, but sacrifice of itself is not sufficient. In order to win we have to be more than the equal of our enemy on every count; we must match ourselves with autocracy on its lines if we would see democracy triumphant at the close of the war. If we do not do these things we are leaving the way open for Germany to woo conquest by her present means, in the future.

The latest Gazette contains the appointment of George Henry Mark of Champion for Justice of the peace. The name of Mr. Thomas E. Collins of Carmanay is on the list of resignations and retirements.

For Information Regarding  
Vulcan and District  
Write the  
Secretary of the Board of Trade  
VULCAN, ALBERTA

## Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.

VULCAN - Alberta

## R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos

VULCAN - ALBERTA

## M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler

OPTICIAN

Eyes Tested Free

VULCAN - ALBERTA

## P. W. L. Clark

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Loans arranged

Bank of Hamilton Buildings, Vulcan, Alberta.

## DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON

Dentist

VULCAN - ALBERTA

## A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

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Owner of horses branded ENE on Left Shoulder

## Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Jang Lin, Proprietor

## THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

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F. SMART - Vulcan

## R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

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VULCAN - ALBERTA

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## B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

## FOR SALE

One Portable J. I Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. \$1000. Terms arranged—

E. M. Hollester

Vulcan, Alberta

Jy14tf

## BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at

KIRCALDY

All work promptly executed  
Plow Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for 14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18 inch.

A carload of mixed chop and corn just received. Place your orders early. Terwilliger Elevator July 29th

# The Advocate Press

The Advocate Press is now established in Vulcan and it is among the most modern and best equipped Printing Offices in the Province. Any order for Job Work, great or small, will receive the best attention. There is nothing in the Printing Line that we cannot do for you.

## Your Subscription

To the Vulcan Advocate may be due or it may not. If it is now is the time to remit it and help your home paper along.

If you are not a subscriber take it from now until the end of the year for 50c.

## The Week's Summary

The Austria ministry of the interior in a recent statement says that cholera is spreading in the southwestern theatre of war. Six hundred and seventy new cases were reported.

A large fire originating in the explosion of a coal oil stove broke out in Quebec city on Wednesday last. Twenty houses were destroyed and twenty five families were rendered homeless.

The recent zeppelin raids over England during the past few days have added zest to the recruiting and many men have enrolled as a result. The German idea of breaking the British spirit by terrorism hardly seems to be what it is cracked up to be.

A report from Sir John French was received on August 18. Between that and the previous one, issued on August 10th, there was nothing to report save the recapturing of lost positions at Hooge.

One of the aftermaths of prohibition campaign is the number of suits that are being brought against the liquor interests by recent election workers for wages. The claim of the men who worked for the liquor people is that now the election is over they cannot obtain pay for what they did. The proceedings are taken against the Licensed Victuallers Association.

The investigations into the workings of certain oil companies were commenced last week, a start being made on the Western Canada company. Findings revealed that \$22,000 had somehow disappeared into thin air, and that the management of the company generally had been along the most amiable lines.

The city of Galveston, Texas, was subjected to a very severe storm on Monday and Tuesday of last week. A thousand feet of sea wall was carried away and three fires did considerable damage. Fourteen persons are reported to have lost their lives, and the damage to property is estimated at \$15,000,000.

The German fleet, no doubt considerable augmented for purpose, has forced back the Russian fleet protecting Riga, and has been a menace from the sea. Germany is trying to force the town by land and sea as it is of some importance, and once established there, it would be of great value to Germany as a military and naval base.

The news of sinking the Arabic had a depressing effect on the U. S. wheat markets, and fresh weakness set in after prices had begun to recover as the result of reports from the harvest of spring crops. Increased selling was the result but the fall in prices did not exceed 3-4 of a cent per bushel.

Reports last week end were to the effect that in all probability Canadian soldiers would in future be trained in Great Britain. The reason for this is given as arising from the depreciation in value of English money on this side, brought about by the war. The money with which they are trained and equipped is British credit and is of less value on this side of the Atlantic than it is in England.

Returns recently received give the total number of Canadian prisoners of war in all parts of Germany as 1,306, these figures being to August 15th. Six hundred and thirty six are at Giesen, one hundred and sixty eight at Hanover, one hundred and fifty seven at Munster, five hundred and thirty at Senlis, eightyseven at Meschede, forty-six at Oldruff, and fourty-n at Oberhausen. The remainder are distributed in Belgium and northwest Germany.

The New York Tribune has an interesting conjecture as to why the Allies in the west have not yet advanced and carried out Kitchener's great move. The conjecture is that at the beginning of the war, the authorities, seeing that the war was going to be one of big guns and explosives have been experimenting, and have found an explosive which is most deadly. As soon as there are sufficient guns and ammunition, which will not be long now, the advance will commence.

At the opening of the Reichstag last week, chancellor Bethman von Hollweg again followed his custom of putting some hitherto unknown construction on the present war. He quoted Sir Edward Grey as having said to the German ambassador that "war between the two countries would make it possible that at the conclusion of peace he (Sir E. Grey) could render us more valuable service than had England remained neutral." This the chancellor explained as meaning that England desired the friendship of a beaten and weakened Germany as a counter influence against Russia. England would be ready to use Germany, a weak country without industry and without a navy. The Allies were also accused of hiding the truth from their peoples while Germany, represented in the person of the chancellor, never concealed anything from the German people, "because there was nothing to conceal."

A number of soldiers from Calgary camp are in the Vulcan and surrounding districts as harvest help.



## The Supreme Court of Alberta

1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the Fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

**Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division.**

EDMONTON. Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY. Second Tuesday in November.

**For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes.**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY. Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

**For Trial of all Civil Jury Causes.**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY. Second Tuesday in November.

**For Trial of all Criminal Causes.**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY. First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN. First Tuesday in October.

STETTLE. Third Tuesday in October.

RED DEER. Third Tuesday in September.

MEDICINE HAT. Fourth Tuesday in October.

MACLEOD. First Tuesday in November.

LETHBRIDGE. Third Tuesday in September.

**For Trial of all Civil Causes.**

WETASKIWIN. Fifth Tuesday in November.

STETTLE. Second Tuesday in December.

RED DEER. Fourth Tuesday in November.

MEDICINE HAT. First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD. First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE. Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWENFEN W.K.

Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Miss Laura Terry was taken to the Central hospital, Calgary on Thursday evening.

## Threshermen's Supplies

We Carry a Complete line of the following goods in Stock



Rubber belting  
Endless Belts  
Suction Hose  
Sheet Packing  
Spiral Packing  
G. G. Washers  
Steel Belt Lacing  
Lace Leather  
Horse Blankets  
Bed Blankets  
Tents  
Lagging  
Dishes  
Gloves

Rush Orders for Special Goods Promptly Attended To

## Irving's Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

The steamship Metagama, carrying Canadian soldiers, reached England on the 18th. She had on board the 5th and 7th Field Artillery Brigade, an army medical corps detailed of 6 officers and 104 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 officers and 100 men of the Winnipeg Highlanders and eleven officers and ten non-commissioned officers and men of other units.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Provinces boards of trade held last week at Summerside, P. E. I., resolutions of some importance were introduced. One was in regard to the Canadian Government making overtures to include Newfoundland within the Dominion, and another was to ask the Government to secure by preferential freight tariffs, the shipment during the winter season of products of the Canadian northwest through the ports of the maritime provinces which at present goes largely through the United States.

The British Government is apparently prepared to secure the safe carriage of Canadian surplus wheat across the Atlantic. The Canadian Government has been asked to inform the British authorities as to the amount of wheat available for export and the extra tonnage required. The grain exporters of Canada, more particularly those of Montreal, and other ocean ports, have been asked to prepare an estimate which will be forwarded to the Imperial authorities. The estimate of the department at Ottawa is that Canada will have one hundred and seventy five million bushels of wheat for export.

## U. F. A. Meeting

It was unfortunate that so few persons turned out to hear Mr. James Speakman president of the U. F. A., when he spoke at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday last, for his speech was full of interest to the farmers. His remarks were well worth listening to and although the main topic was along such business lines as that of re-organizing a branch of the U. F. A. here, there was nothing dry or uninteresting in what he had to say.

The speaker was introduced to the meeting by Mr. B. R. Lammatsch, the manager of the Vulcan Co-operative Company.

In his opening remarks Mr. Speakman said he regretted that it was necessary to re-organize a branch of the U. F. A. here. In the first place there had been a branch here and of that the present Co-operative Society was the outcome. When that had got well established however, the people had somehow loosened their hold of the original U. F. A. and concentrated their attention on the Co-operative Society so that the one had slipped away and the other grown in strength, and people had become more absorbed in the material side and gradually allowed the moral side to slide. There was another to the material one, after all, there was a moral side to co-operation which was embodied in the principles of the U. F. A. Mr. Speakman said he did not blame the farmers for paying some attention to the material side as it was necessary, but he urged a recognition of the moral side as well. He demonstrated the moral efficiency of the U. F. A. by pointing out that that body had thrown its weight and influence against the liquor interests at the recent election, and that illustrated what an amount of good, individually and socially, could be attained by combined effort. He also laid down the principle that it was absolutely essential for the farmers to combine and remain combined if they would attain the high deals of self advancement for which they stood.

Following the address the question of re-organizing was taken up, and the following officers were appointed:

President S. W. Colwell; vice-president, J. F. Dole; Secretary, J. G. Rowe. The election of directors was deferred until a later date when a larger gathering could be assembled. It is the intention to run the U. F. A. in union with the Co-operative Company.

Preceding this meeting a meeting of the directors of the Vulcan Co-operative Company was held at the office of the company.

The New York World has recently published a series of articles dealing with alleged German attempts to influence the United States press and export trade against the Allies.

Various prominent men are said to be implicated, including Bethman von Hollweg, the German chancellor, and the German ambassador to America. Various letters purported to have passed between Germany and the United States are quoted, and if true, any truth at all in the statements of the World, the Germans have had a marvellous system for trying to upset the plans of the Allies. The ramifications of the system are said to reach as far as inciting the munition work men in the States to strike, and if this is so the assertion of Gompers some days ago when the Remington men proposed to strike, that foreign influences were at work, seems to be true. An interesting feature of this exposure is that the United States government are reported to be taking steps for an enquiry into the matter.

## Notice of Judicial Sale of Farm Lands

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. William Edward Dwigans et al., the South East Quarter of Section 30 in Township 17, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A.D. 1915 at or near the Post Office of Vulcan, Alberta.

The property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situated about half a mile from the Post Office and Railway Station of Ensign. The vendor is informing improvements:—a house 14 x 24 with lean-to 6 x 12, shingled. A barn 16 x 32, shingled, with lean-to 7 x 14 and a further lean-to 14 x 14. A granary 14 x 20, shingled. The property is said to be fenced, and the fence and buildings are in fair repair. The soil is light loam with clay subsoil, and about 110 acres are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a Reserve Bid fixed by the Court, and subject to reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 15 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of the sale, 15 per cent. within 90 days thereafter without interest, and the balance in three equal instalments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. In all other respects the conditions approved by a Judge or the Master in Chambers will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lent, Jones, Mackay & Mann, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the vendor. Dated at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 14th day of July, A.D. 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,  
Clerk of the Court

## This Week's Specials

Harvesting Requirements, Blankets  
Shoes, Socks, Towels, Towelling,  
Groceries, Fruit of all kinds.

### Preserving Season

Our second carload of Preserving Fruit has just arrived. Order early.

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Peaches, 20 lb.                      | per box \$1.15 |
| Pears, 20 lb.                        | " 1.15         |
| Green Apples, 20 lb.                 | " 1.15         |
| Pears, 50 lbs.                       | " 3.25         |
| Crabapples, 45 lbs.                  | " 1.75         |
| Sealers—"Perfect Gem," 1/4 gal. size | \$1.4          |
| Quarts, \$1.25 per doz.              |                |

### Harvest Towels, Towelling

Heavy Brown and Red Stripe Towelling, Special 15

Special Harvest Pillow, for week end 75

### Harvest Shirts

Men's Harvest Shirt, Special for week end, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2 and 18 85

Men's Tan Shirts 1.25

### Men's Overalls and Pants

Men's black, blue and white stripe; plain blue overalls 1.3

Men's Black Pants, special for harvest 1.2

### Threshing

The Threshing Season is at hand. We are in a position to quote the

### Rock Bottom Prices

in all Groceries and requirements for the

### Cook Car

Our list of prices is too big for this space but we shall be pleased to supply one on application

### Get our Grocery List

### Harvest Shoes

Men's Tan Wulskin Shoes, Special for week end 2.75

Men's Chrome Blucher Shoes, Special 3.50

### Men's Furnishings

Men's Heavy Cotton Sox 25c

Men's Wool Sox 25c., and 50c

### Blankets

Brown Harvest Blankets, sizes 64 x 74, Special \$3.00

Kumfy Wool Blankets, 58 x 77, Special for week end 4.00

# H. W. REEVES, VULCAN



## HUGE ORDERS HAVE BEEN PLACED WITH CANADIAN FIRMS FOR SHELLS

WEEKLY WAGES AMOUNT TO MILLION DOLLARS

Some Sixty Thousand Artisans are now Employed in 247 Canadian Factories, Manufacturing Shells for the War Arena  
—Will Soon be Turning Out 50,000 per Day

Sixty thousand artisans are employed in Canada, drawing weekly wages of \$1,000,000 in 247 factories, manufacturing shells for the war arena. Orders for 9,000,000 shells have been placed here by the shell committee and for 1,100,000 cartridge cases, fuses and primers and friction tubes. For these contracts orders have been placed for 170,000 tons of steel, 30,000 tons of lead and several thousand tons of other material. Canada will be shortly turning out 50,000 shells per day.

These facts were given by Colonel Alexander Bertram, chairman of the shell committee, appointed by the Dominion government to superintend the manufacture of munitions of war, in an address to the delegates to the Canadian Manufacturers' association convention at Toronto recently. Colonel Bertram said:

"Shortly after the war broke out the minister of militia received an order from the British government for supplies of arms and ammunition. Contracts were placed for these, both in Canada and the United States and then came the request for 200,000 shrapnel shells, unloaded, in equal numbers of 15 and 18-pounders. Canada possessed in the city of Quebec a modern plant for the manufacture of shells, but its capacity is limited. It can only produce 75 shells per day, which we now see was quite inadequate to meet the demand. There was only one thing to do. The minister of militia conceived the idea of utilizing the engineering factories throughout the Dominion for shell manufacture, and to secure the co-operation of employees and employers in the engineering trades to take up this patriotic work."

"A committee was appointed to organize the movement throughout the Dominion. The members of this committee are: Messrs. Thos. Cantley of New Glasgow; George W. Watts, Toronto; E. Carnegie, Welland; General T. Benson, master general of ordnance; Mr. J. W. Borden, chief accountant and paymaster-general, Col. Harrison and Col. Lafferty, the latter four representing the department of militia and defence. I had the honor to be named chairman."

"As a direct outcome of the work of the shell committee a copper refinery in Canada will be made possible. Our experience in nine months has demonstrated the fact that the

development of this industry in the Dominion, while it would undoubtedly benefit every manufacturer who uses copper, is above all things a military necessity. Canada will not have to remain long under the reproach of having to import its refined copper, and I can assure you we expect to be making, in this country, from the native product, all the copper bands required in the production of shells."

"It was agreed to supply all the component parts of shells free of charge to those manufacturers who would undertake the work of finishing and assembling the complete shells. In this way many of the smaller manufacturers were relieved of the financial burden of carrying a heavy stock of the raw materials, and which very largely contributed to the success of this huge undertaking. It was further decided to eliminate unhealthy competition by paying uniform prices for the same article. An inspection company was chosen to deal with all shell components, thus relieving the assembling manufacturers of the responsibility of inspection, while at the same time satisfying the shell committee beyond question that the component parts of shells were correct in every particular before the finished article passed into the hands of the government inspector."

"Starting with the first order for 200,000 shrapnel we have since placed orders aggregating 9,000,000 shells consisting of 15 and 18-pounder shrapnel, 4.5 and 60-pounder high explosive shells. In addition we have placed orders for 100,000 cartridge cases, 5,000,000 fuses, 2,000,000 primers, and 1,000,000 friction tubes."

In no one single establishment in Canada, except the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec, is the complete shell made. One hundred and thirty firms from Halifax to Vancouver are engaged in the work of machining and assembling. Others are occupied in the manufacture of blanks, bullets, discs, cartridge cases, buckshot, primers, tubes, tin cups for shrapnel grub screws, sockets, and plugs, steel base plates, and boxes. From an enumeration of these various articles it will be observed how extensive the several operations are—Monetary Times.

### Man's Natural Defences

Microbes Which Would Destroy Him Meet Death While Passing Through a Healthy Nose

The thoughtful reader will say, "Surely in the battle of man against microbe there must be some natural means of defence by which men have conquered in the past, long before the microscope was invented!" He is right; and science is never better employed than in studying these natural defences, writes Dr. C. W. Sibley in the Youth's Companion. For example, we find no microbes at all in air after it passes through the healthy nose. The nose is the original "domestic filter" for all microbes in dust in the air. Its secretions are antiseptic also, and man has no more valuable outwork of defence than a normal nose. A choked nose, through which a person cannot breathe, means that microbes enter the lungs freely by way of the filterless mouth.

In the stomach we find free hydrochloric acid, produced some half hour or less after a meal. Its production from the common salt or sodium chloride of the blood by the living cells, line the stomach is one of the wholly inimitable feats of the body. Until recently most of us thought that the hydrochloric acid was formed in the stomach solely in order to digest food, but now we have evidence to show that this hydrochloric acid is also a valuable antiseptic, working, for once, inside the body without hurting it, and probably often saving us from the microbes of consumption and typhoid fever. Thus the two great avenues of entry to the body are in a large degree guarded. It may be added that no known microbe can, unaided, penetrate the surface of the unbroken and healthy skin.

### Western Butter Trade

Growth of the Co-operative Movement in Saskatchewan

A fair idea of the growth of the co-operative movement in rural Saskatchewan is provided by the announcement, made recently, that the provincial dairy commissioner had at that time filled the largest single butter order ever given in Western Canada, having sold for shipment to British Columbia no less than nine carloads of butter, aggregating 252,000 pounds, the sale price being 26 cents per pound, or \$65,520.

The magnitude of this order will be better realized when it is noted that the amount represents only a part of the surplus butter made during one month in the co-operative creameries in that province. The growth of the co-operative movement as it is concerned with the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, is shown by the fact that in 1914 no less than 3,525 farmers patronized the government co-operative creameries, being a number 35 per cent. larger than that of the previous year. Four thousand cases of Alberta butter were shipped aboard the Makura for Australia, July 5. Usually the shipments come from the other direction, for New Zealand butter has quite a reputation here. But following a drought in Australia, there is a butter shortage. The shipment was in response to cable offers to Vancouver commission houses.

### Fate of the Hapsburgs

Austrian Emperor the Unhappiest of Crowned Monarchs

The collapse of Austria as a power is surely the last blow that fate can deal the aged Emperor Francis-Joseph whose private life has been one long chapter of woes without a parallel in history.

His wife, the saintly Elizabeth, was assassinated by an anarchist in Geneva. Maximilian, his impulsive brother, was made Emperor of Mexico, and shot as a traitor by his subjects. The Crown Prince Rudolf, his only son, was a suicide; his sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alençon, burned to death at a charity bazaar in Paris.

Then his favorite grandchild married against the emperor's wish, and his loved one in her shooting of the rival in her husband's attentions. Next came the killing of Franz Ferdinand and his consort—the culminating tragedy which precipitated the Great War.

No wonder Austrians speak of "the curse of the House of Hapsburg"—a curse uttered by the Countess Karolyi when her son was put to death in 1848 for taking part in the Hungarian rebellion.

The Countess called on heaven and hell to blast the happiness of the Emperor, to exterminate his dynasty, to strike him through those he loved, to wreck his public and private life and ruin his children.

The monarch's record has carried this out with more than melodramatic competence, and a tragic romance which no fiction could ever excel.

### Canada's Wool Trade

The Brands of Wool Produced in Canada Are Not All Required Within Canada

Canada's total wool production is officially given at about 14,000,000 pounds per year. Of this, about one-quarter was exported in the year ending March 31, 1916, chiefly to the United States, where connections have been established and certain standard lines of wools are produced from Canadian wool.

The ordinary commercial trade in wools in Canada has been considerably curtailed, but war orders have just about balanced lack of ordinary trade orders. Were an embargo placed on wool, it would leave a surplus of Canadian wool on hand in Canada that would drag the market sufficiently to break prices 50 to 60 per cent. This actually happened a few weeks ago, when a temporary embargo was placed on wool going to the United States.

Canada imported during the fiscal year 1914, over 9,000,000 pounds of wool, and exported 2,841,000 pounds. The reason for this exchange of wools is that there is a wide variety of wool for widely different purposes. Each country has its own peculiar grades, the product of certain breeds and climatic conditions. At the present time, the brands of wool produced in Canada are not all required within Canada.

### Drills for Alfalfa

Alfalfa is all the better for cultivation, but the disk harrow or disk drill splits the plant crowns and harms them. The old fashioned shoe drill is recommended. There are machines especially made for the work which are excellent.

## Russia as a Nation

Facts About the Three Groups That Make up the Russian People

Quite apart from the many alien races on the frontier there are three main groups among the Russians themselves, differing from one another not only in dialects, habits, and disposition, but physically as well.

First, there are the Great Russians, numbering more than 82,000,000 and much the largest of the three groups. They occupy the heart of Russia, with Moscow as the centre.

Second is the Little Russian, about 7,000,000 strong. He holds the territory south and southwest, including the Don Cossacks, and his centre is at the old and first capital of the Russians, on the Dnieper at Kiev.

Third is the White Russian, about 5,000,000 in number, in lands east of Poland and northward around Lithuania.

The land of the White Russian is heavily wooded and in parts marshy, the soil, like that of the Baltic provinces, being poor and unproductive.

The territory of the Little Russian, on the other hand, is flat and open, comprising the rich black earth belt and the vast grazing steppes of the south.

The distinction between these groups is not fanciful but very real. The language spoken by the three groups, though basically the same, differs so much that they cannot understand each other. One may be quite conversant with Muscovite and yet be unable to understand the Russian of the Ukraine.

Indeed, on the border territory between Great and Little Russian villages are found where the two peoples have lived side by side for generations without mixing and without understanding each other's speech.

The two groups also differ markedly in appearance. The Great Russian is blonde, with chestnut or auburn hair, light complexion, and beer-colored eyes.

The Little Russian, on the other hand, though possessing the head type of the eastern Slav, is dark, even swarthy, with brown eyes, and dark brown hair.

A further difference appears in his stature, for the Little Russian, despite his name, is big, considerably taller on the average than his brother the Great Russian. The reason for this is not easy to find, unless the great stature of the Little Russian is but another reflection of the influence of environment.

The Little Russian occupies the best land of Russia, the fertile soil of the black earth belt, and the consequent better nourishment extending over a long period of time, together with some admixture of old Polish stock, is doubtless responsible for his large stature.

But it is not merely physically that the Little Russian differs from the Great Russian. He differs from him quite as much in disposition and habits of life. He is more mellow and open hearted; the sun of the south-land has made him kind, hospitable, and emotional.

He is musical, highly imaginative, and poetical, fond of pleasure, games and dancing. To him Russia owes most of her music, her poetry, and her folk song.

### We Eat Too Much

Surgeon-General Gorgas Believes the Wealthy Devour Too Much

Henry Ford's theory that most persons eat too much and thereby not only waste a great deal of food but weaken their own bodies and undermine their health found indorsement at the hand of physicians of the navy, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. They declared that fundamentally the idea was sound and that in most cases the human system was compelled to undergo the strain of digesting more food than it needed; the result was that the excess was thrown off and water.

China and Japan were pointed to as examples of what might be accomplished with less food. The Chinese and Japanese subsist on about twenty-five per cent. of the amount of food that is consumed by Americans.

At the office of the Surgeon General of the Navy the opinion was expressed off-hand that a safe rule would be to eat approximately one-half and eat that slowly. The suggestion was made that the solution of the problem lay in educating people to eat less and eat slowly. The excess food weakens the heart, the liver and the excretory organs and shortens life. Taking less food means the prolonging of life, ability to do more and better work and a generally better condition of mind and body.

"Does overeating lead to overconsumption of alcoholic liquors?" was asked. "Undoubtedly," was the reply; "too much food is the cause of more physical ailments than too much drink. The cocktail habit probably can be traced to a desire to eat more than is useful."

Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., said that he was always careful to prevent overeating. "I always stop when I cease to feel hungry," he said. "I eat three meals a day, but I do not eat a heavy meal in the evening. I eat meat but once a day and then in the middle of the day. I think as people grow older their digestion is better accommodated if they eat their principal meal in the middle of the day."

Surgeon-General Gorgas believes that the poor do not get enough to eat and that the wealthy eat too much. He especially warns against the dangers of eating late at night.

### Easily Captured

Do you know the latest story about Lord Kitchener? He had been spending a considerable amount of his time in inspecting home-made trenches, but had never once vouchsafed a word of comment. Just as he was going someone with great temerity asked him what he thought of them. K's reply was terse and typical. "They wouldn't keep the Salvation Army out," he said, and walked away.

Silos are making their appearance in Saskatchewan. The farmers in the North Battleford district think that a structure half under ground is the most suitable for this climate.

## How To Get Men

Canadians Have Not Yet Realized What the War Means

Up to the present time Canada has raised a force of about one-tenth of what she could raise if every man of military age were to be drafted. Though all the men who have been called for by the government have come forward except the last 25,000 now being mustered, and in many quarters Canada has received high praise for the alacrity with which she sprang to the assistance of the Mother Country, such a showing as we have made we should consider contemptible if made by Greece, Roumania or Bulgaria. We are fighting Germany with only about one-tenth of our strength, and Germany is not to be beaten by foes that fight her in that way. If, as we say and believe, this is our war as much as it is the war of England or France or Belgium, we shall have to get into it, and not leave the fighting to be done by one out of every ten men capable of doing it. Hon. Arthur Meighen said a few days ago that it might yet be necessary for every able-bodied Canadian to go to the front or to discharge some other equally necessary duty connected with the war.

It is said that recruiting for the draft of 35,000 men recently called for has been slow. If this be true, there are two conditions that would seem to explain it. First, Canadians have not realized as the Belgians and the French have realized what the war means, that they have from the first assumed the inevitable triumph of the Allies, and that we were not greatly needed; the second condition, which is partly connected with the first, is that such a small number as 35,000 was called for. The way to get 35,000 men speedily is to call for 100,000. If a demand were made for half a million men it would bring home to Canadians as nothing yet has done the extreme gravity of the situation, and the necessity for the greatest sacrifices. When only 35,000 men are called for the notion that Canada does not need to exert herself greatly is strengthened, and this notion makes it all the more difficult to enroll the men desired. If a call were to be put out for half a million men they would come forward, and the 35,000 immediately required would be selected from them. The names of the remainder would be taken and they could be given some preliminary drill, so that when another batch of 35,000 was required it could be despatched without delay. Military authorities know better than laymen how many men are needed. They do not necessarily know better than laymen how the men are to be induced to volunteer.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## Beef Cattle in Demand

Canada a Promising Field For Extension of This Industry

There has been further talk in Scotland and the importance of store cattle. A writer in the Scottish Farmer considers this quite natural, in view of the growing scarcity of butcher meat, however futile the effort is likely to prove.

"Whether the government may be induced or not to assent is not very material," says this writer. "The opportunity for usefully throwing off the embargo has long passed. Had the prohibition never existed—and we know from more than twenty years' experience, there was no need for it from the point of view of the danger of disease—there would have been long before this a big volume of business in store cattle from Canada. But Canadians were compelled to adapt their methods and their trade to the conditions imposed, and although the conditions were removed immediately the home situation would be altered very little. It might, in course of time, create a trade again, and if there were a chance of that the old arguments are still valid for throwing off the restrictions. The home feeder of cattle will be wise to put little confidence in prospective supplies of store cattle from over the Atlantic."

The present scarcity of beef in Great Britain has apparently given the people a foretaste of what may eventually be an established condition. There is little chance that the embargo will be removed and even if it were the gain to Canada would not be very great. Store cattle can be fed in Eastern Canada as well as in Great Britain, and the profit retained on this side of the water. At present the call is for more cattle and Canada with millions of acres of cheap grazing lands is one of the most promising fields for extension of the industry.

## Toll of Submarines

Britain Has Suffered Comparatively Small Losses From This Method of Warfare

The destruction of ships by the German submarines during their busiest season, in the three months after February 18, made up an account of 86 vessels, great and small, or at the rate of 344 a year. Of these, fifty-five were British. The rest were: French five, Russian and Finnish 3, making a total of sixty-three for the allies. The neutral nations have lost twenty-three vessels as follows: Norwegian, ten; United States, three; Swedish, four; Dutch three; Danish, one; Greek, one, and Italian one. The British total, therefore, is at the rate of a mere 220 per annum. During the last two great wars we had with France, the Revolutionary and the Napoleonic wars which began in 1793 and ending after a brief interval in 1814, 1071 British merchant ships were captured or sunk by the enemy. That gives an average of no less than 518 per year. Even after the decisive battle of Trafalgar, when we had the undisputed command of the sea, the loss of British ships went on at a rate of over 500 ships a year. In 1806, 519 ships were sunk or captured—that is the year after Trafalgar. In 1807, 559 ships; in 1808, 469; in 1809, 671; and in 1810, 619.

Misses—I shall be very lonely, Bridget—I leave me. Bridget—Don't worry, mum. I'll not go until ye have a houseful of company.

## WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN THE DEFENCE OF CIVILIZATION

LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST DESPOTISM

A Remarkable Tribute is Paid by a Chicago Newspaper to the Stand Taken by Great Britain in the European Conflict  
—Fighting for the Principles of Liberty

The Chicago Daily News contains a striking tribute to the part Great Britain has played in the war, and shows how she is bending her energies to a colossal task. Here, says the Chicago Daily News, are some of the things Britain is doing:

"1—Holding the seas for the ships of her allies as well as for her own."

"2—Protecting the coasts of her allies as well as her own."

"3—Struggling in co-operation with the French, to smother the Turks, and win the Balkans for the allied cause."

"4—Rendering great aid to French and Belgian troops in resisting the terrible onslaughts of the Germans on the allied left wing in the west."

"5—Making loans and supplying munitions to nearly all her partners in the war."

"6—Pursuing a financial policy in southeastern Europe likely to promote the cause of the nationalities."

"7—Putting into the field more than ten times as many men as she ever promised."

"8—Guarding her own soil and people against an invasion, which if it came—and it is believed to be far from impossible—doubtless would be the most savage, the most unsparing, ever known. With how many men? Well, with enough. To hear some people talk, one would suppose that upon Britain were laid the duty of defending every land but her own."

"Britain's wealth and sea power and military power are the one sure safeguard against the triumph of Germany's unparalleled war machine. Without Britain's help, France and Russia certainly must have been crushed. Without Britain's wholehearted participation in the war, who will say that Italy would have ventured to challenge the mighty and merciless Germanic coalition? With Britain out of the struggle would there have been any hope of the Bal-

kan states daring to move?"

"And Britain—never forget it—was not compelled to go to the aid of France. Come what might, the most that ever Britain promised France were six divisions—120,000 men. She was not in honor bound to send a single soldier more. She could have stayed out of the war. Germany had begged her to stay out of the war. Disgraced she might have been—as Britons think, must have been—if she had left Belgium and France and European liberty to their doom."

"But she could have done this. Few nations are without disgrace, without historical pages they fail would obliterate. Britain was not attacked. France and Russia were attacked. Britain might have awaited the onset, as America is awaiting the onset. Britain might have stood clear, might have husbanded her resources of men and money, might swiftly have prepared, even might have loomed over the stricken adversaries in the end and claimed the hegemony of Europe for herself. Britain did not do so."

"She threw into the balance her impressive racial record, her prestige, her unrivalled diplomatic skill. She threw—she is throwing—will throw into the balance the whole puissance of her empire."

"And all for what? For the principle—the fruits of the principle—the liberty of the individual against the despotism of the state."

"Britain, one can believe, may be the author of some acts of which she is not proud—may have done some things to cause her, looking back on them with full light, to wish they had never been done. But in this war this old and proud democracy is unfolding, applying a material strength and a moral superiority that for countless ages after this conflict is still will be shining undimmed amid the first glories of history."

## French Need Ammunition

Original Estimates Have Proved to be Entirely Too Low For the Purpose

The French press is now clamoring for more cannon and more ammunition with as much insistence as the English. They take as their text General Castelnau's declaration: "War must be waged not by the shock of men, but by the shock of ammunition."

A year ago the ammunition supplies for the three-inch field guns were only 1,200 shells per gun, with a reserve of 200. It had been increased from 700 per gun in 1909, after General Langlois had declared in the senate that the supply then on hand would be just sufficient for a day and a half of battle. He asked for 3,000 shells per gun. Only 1,400 were granted, provision being made for the manufacture of 13,500 shells a day in the government arsenals.

The first month of war showed that all estimates as to needed ammunition were too low. French arsenals and private factories are now said to be producing 170,000 shells a day. Notwithstanding the continued demands of the press for more ammunition, this is supposed to be sufficient for current needs, besides creating a big reserve stock. Careful estimates put it at from 100,000 to 150,000 the number of shells now being used each day.

The prodigality of the French army in shells has already been set forth in despatches. The intensity of the German fire is indicated by the actual count of 20,000 shells fired in an hour and a half upon a French position 350 yards in length and 400 yards in depth in the Bois d'Alli.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 shells were used by them in the actions between April 5 and April 13 in the Forest of Apremont, while the French over a limited front near Souain in Champagne fired 100,000 shells of large calibre.

The consumption of small arms ammunition, though there have been no great pitched battles since the battle of Yser, is also a great problem, due in part to the greatly extended use of machine guns. Fifty of these weapons, firing constantly at the rate of 300 cartridges a minute, use a million an hour. The number of cartridges used on both fronts, from the Carpathians to the North Sea, has been estimated at 30,000,000 a day. The equipment of the French army alone, not providing for the reserve ammunition, requires 300,000,000.

## Whispering 'Phone For Battleships

A new variety of telephone receiver, invented by Pierre Delange, a Dutch engineer now in London, is being tested out by the British admiralty with a view to installing it on battleships, and is already being used in the field by the British war office.

Delange's invention is said to do away completely with the buzzing sounds caused by strong vibrations in the telephone receivers of the type in general use. And the new receiver is so sensitive that it transmits whispers.

Because of the latter quality, it is reported, Scotland Yard has decided to adopt the new receiver on a comprehensive scale.

## A Chilly Spot

"You'll have to change my place on the bill," declared the lady acrobat. "I find the audience too cold."

"How will a shift help that any?" demanded the vaudeville manager. "Why, I come on just after a fellow who is lecturing on the arctic."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## The Good Ship Discovery

Captain Scott's Old Ship Now Carrying War Freight

The famous ship Discovery, which carried Captain Scott and his crew on his celebrated but tragic expedition to the South Pole, slipped quietly and unnoticed into New York harbor, recently. She is carrying a cargo of ammunition to France.

Built in 1900 by the Royal Geographic Society at Dundee, Scotland, for Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, the Discovery for two winters was solidly frozen in the ice fields. The money spent in the hard woods of her hull was fully justified time and again during the perilous months in crushing ice near the southern extremity of the world.

After her Antarctic voyage the ship was sold to the Hudson Bay company. She has made several voyages between the busy piers of London and the forsaken trading posts along Hudson Bay in quest of cargoes of skins and furs.

Being built to withstand ice pressure, her great bow is made of hard woods, eighteen feet solid Teak, greenheart, stout oak and pitch pine have gone into her construction without a thought for expense. In strength the Discovery is a Gibraltar of the seas.

Her hull at its thinnest places is two feet three inches in thickness. Of this thickness there is one foot of oak, one foot of teakwood and three inches of pitch pine. Iron has not been used on the Discovery, for it would have seriously interfered with the compass and other delicate instruments, which were located forward, and upon which rested in great degree the success of the voyage.

Copper has been used to a great extent. The crew, proud of its fittings, point to the copper joints, blocks and the like, which meant the investment of a small fortune.

The staterooms are lined with wool, being insulated to keep the cold out. One of the officers volunteered that information that it was often so hot in his room that he went down to the engine room to cool off.

## Marketing Eggs

Care Should be Taken in Sorting and Grading in Order to Obtain Best Price

The best quality of poultry and eggs will command the highest prices in the right markets. The man or woman who keeps 50 hens or more should constantly study how to put her products up in the best possible form. To do this eggs should be gathered frequently during the hot weather, as well as in the cold weather. When gathered they should be placed in a cool, dry cellar, where they should be graded ready for market. Even if just doing a small private trade it is well to do this, as it establishes a good habit for future bigger business. This sorting should be done with great care. First, all cracked and soiled eggs should be removed and used at home. Every housewife knows what a variety of colors and sizes come in a basket of freshly gathered eggs from different breeds, and often, too, there is a great variation in color and size of eggs from one breed. These different colors and sizes are better to be graded in order to have a uniformity in appearance. Of course, all very small and abnormally large eggs should stay at home. First of all, strive to produce a good article, then seek the market that appreciates the fine product, properly put up, and cater to the high standards of that market.

The 1915 forecast for winter wheat crop in European Russia is calculated at 301,000,000 bushels, and that of winter rye at 941,000,000. This is an increase of 40 per cent. for wheat and 20 per cent. for rye, over the season of 1914.

# INSURANCE

LOWEST RATES

Note or Cash Settlement

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The Canada Security Assurance Co.

FOR HAIL

The Farmers' Western Mutual

FOR FIRE

Call and Talk it Over. We  
Can Save You Money.

**Flood & Whicher**

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## BAILIFFS SALE

Under and by virtue of a Lein Note given by Johnson et al to Rue & Elrich and to me directed against the goods and chattel of Johnson et al named in said Lein Note.

I have seized the following goods namely, one 42 by 64 Aultman Taylor grain separator complete with-out belts.

Which I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 2nd day of Sept. at the S. E. 1/4 of 21-16-22 at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms Cash.

F. C. ALCOCK,

Bailiff.

## ESTRAY

MARE—On 34-15-25, Wm. Bowie, one light coloured sorrel mare left hind foot white, left front foot white, age 3 rising 4, weight about 1300 lbs. no brand.

George Todd, Brand reader  
Vulcan Alberta

MARE—On farm of F. Arrison 34-20 24 21 miles north of Vulcan bay mare left front foot white, narrow white strip on face 11 years old heavy set Clyde-bred, weight 1300.

This mare has been running in vicinity since spring of 1910 collar mare

Arthur R. Bond—brand reader  
Eastway Alberta

ELDING—On the premises of Richard Shore S. E. 4-19-21 W. of 4, one bay gelding, collar marks, white on face, heavy set, Clyde breeding, weight 1250 lbs, fourteen years old, branded  on left shoulder and  on left thigh. Arthur

Bond, brand reader, Eastway.

## Vulcan Market Report

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Spring Wheat, No. 1 | 77  |
| " No. 2             | 74  |
| " No. 3             | 69  |
| " No. 4             | 50  |
| " No. 5             | 51  |
| " No. 6             | 49  |
| " Fed.              | 42  |
| Rejected No. 1      | 64  |
| " No. 2             | 61  |
| " No. 3             | 56  |
| Oats, No. 2 C.W.    | 27  |
| " Extra No. 1 Feed  | 25  |
| " No. 1 Feed        | 23  |
| " No. 2 Feed        | 21  |
| Barley, No. 3       | 35  |
| " No. 4             | 30  |
| Feed                | 25  |
| Flax No. 1, N. W.   | 112 |
| " No. 2 C.W.        | 100 |
| " No. 3 C.W.        | 102 |
| Rye                 | 55  |
| Eggs                | 30  |
| Butter              | 18  |
| Spring Chicken      | 14  |
| Fowls               | 04  |
| Cattle live         | 54  |
| Cows                | 51  |
| Hogs                | 10  |
| Dressed Hogs        | 10  |
| Potatoes            | 50  |

Up to the present there have been no frosts throughout the district.

## Loma News

The rye harvest is on in the Loma district and most of the cutting is done. The yield is giving satisfaction to the growers. The wheat cutting will be in full swing in a week's time. Wheat in the Loma district has been doing well for the past two or three years, and it looks as if it is going to be a wheat country after all. Experience of regular summer frosts some years ago drove the farmers out of the wheat business but lately it appears that the frosts are a thing of the past and gradually the growing of wheat is getting larger every year. The yield expected this season is testimony to the success of the crops.

A hail storm of a severe nature swept over the north-east of Loma a week last Sunday and took the entire crop of Mr. J. Phelan, Mr. B. Tharle and Mr. H. Ernst were also losers to the extent of twenty per cent. In the Buffalo Hill district the same hail strip did damage to the extent of 50 per cent on crops that it touched.

An interesting ball game took place on Friday evening when the Loma team journeyed to Mayview. Play was fast and furious and though the home team made a gallant effort they were defeated by a score of six runs to five.

Mrs. Ross and her two children are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFarland.

Mr. Frank Garrison is back on his place in the Loma district attending to local business interests. Mr. Garrison and his brother are managing a poultry farm ten miles out of Spokane, and he says that the prospects for poultry farming down there are exceptionally good. He still holds his land up here.

Mrs. Cale, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. R. White recently had the misfortune to trip which resulted in her sustaining a sprained ankle. The accident has delayed her return to Iowa.

Mr. Charles Steiner has had the bad luck to lose a valuable horse recently. The animal got its head caught in the hay shoot above the manger and strangled itself. This is the second horse that has been lost by this method in the Loma district, and farmers are taking the rather dangerous shoot out of their barns.

Mr. P. Enzenauer has removed his home to its new location near his barn and well. Mr. Enzenauer has estimated that his oats crop is going to yield somewhere in the neighborhood of 140 bushels to the acre.

## Sinking Of Arabic.

The foreign office issued on Monday last a short statement referring to the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic recently, sailing from England to the United States. The statement is a summing up of the facts without the whole of the evidence, but it definitely states that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine, and without warning, also without any attempt on the part of the vessel to sink the submarine or to escape. The Arabic was also unarmed and was proceeding to a neutral port, therefore she carried no contraband.

Important testimony has also been given by some of the members of the Dunsley. They declare that during her maneuvers across of the Dunsley the submarine came so clearly into view that it was possible to note she showed no number or distinguishing mark. They also state positively that the torpedo was fired from a German submarine which they saw.

All the affidavits made by the American passengers on the Arabic have been cabled to the United States state department. They deal chiefly with individual experiences but all agree that no warning was given. The torpedo was seen but not the submarine.

Captain William Finch has also given a statement regarding the German claim that there was no proof of the Arabic having been sunk by a German submarine and that she might have met her fate by running into a British mine. The statement of captain Finch admits of no doubt as to deliberate torpedoing of the vessel. Although he never saw the submarine he saw the white streak in the water produced by the travelling torpedo. He also avers that the same was witnessed by the chief officer, the second officer and many passengers.

The funerals of some of the members of the crew of the Arabic whose bodies have been recovered was held at Queenstown on Monday.

Avoid harsh purgatives for children. The ideal laxative is Rexall Orderlies. Sold only by The Rexall Store, 10c, 25c, & 50c. boxes.

The haze that hung over the prairie on Sunday and Monday, giving rise to much speculation, was the smoke from the timber fires which have been raging around Kamloops for several days.

Fourteen new scholars were enrolled at the Ferrisdale school when the new term began on Monday.

## German Naval Defeat

The German Navy in the Baltic Sea has suffered a defeat at the hands of the Russian fleet. The battle took place in the Gulf of Riga during the week end. Details of the engagement are scanty but it appears that the Germans lost the battle cruiser Moltke, two cruisers, eight torpedo boats and four transport barges. The transport barges, filled with soldiers who were trying to effect a landing at Pernig, a port on the east coast of the gulf, under cover of the fire of the warships, were captured, and the men were annihilated. The credit for the sinking of the Moltke which took part in the North Sea battle against the British earlier in the war, goes to a British submarine.

The losses to the Russian fleet is the gunboat Sivich, but this in no way impairs the efficiency of the fleet. The Germans were forced to leave the Gulf of Riga. The German report that they had sunk the Russian boat Koreiets is not confirmed by Petrograd.

Petrograd, on receiving the news, was jubilant over this, the biggest sea engagement of the war.

## Local News

Mr. A. G. Spooner returned from Calgary on Tuesday of this week.

The addition to the school provides ideal accommodation for the scholars.

Shocking. — Muleskin gloves, 50 c. at Spooner's.

Miss Christopherson returned from the Holy Cross hospital on Saturday last.

20 per cent off Boy Scout shoes, — at Spooner's.

Mrs. Leonard Nelson, of Lethbridge, and Mrs. E. Zink, of Madison, Wisconsin, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Nelson for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reeves returned from their vacation on Wednesday.

Mr. Chas. Clark and Mr. Skov, of High River, motored over to Vulcan on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Rebbe, from Petersburg, Ill. is in Vulcan on a visit.

Mr. E. G. Seaman and his son D. H. Seaman of Givins, Iowa are visiting in the district until after fall.

Mr. R. E. Shaw, of Vancouver, B. C. is visiting his mother Mrs. A. Shaw.

Mr. George Headley was in Vulcan on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. L. Shaw is in Carmangay this week on business for the Terwilliger elevator company.

Mrs. Peter Terry was taken to the General hospital on Tuesday evening.

Miss J. Hoffman, who has been visiting in Cayley, returned to Vulcan last Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Rushfeldt commenced cutting his oats and barley on Monday and expects to start on his fall wheat the middle of this week.

Crops in the Eastway district are looking fine. Mr. Arthur Bond commences cutting his barley, oats and wheat this week, and cutting throughout the district will be general by Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Trail left Vulcan on Wednesday night for their vacation which they will spend at Banff and in British Columbia. Mr. G. A. Middleton, of the bank of Hamilton, Nanton is temporary manager at the Vulcan branch during Mr. Trail's absence.

Among the visitors from the United States registered at the hotel this week are Mr. J. W. Carr, of Philip, S. D.; Messrs. P. H. Krick and R. L. James, of Chicago; and K. R. Robins, Rochester, of the Associated Mortgage Investors Company.

Endicott Johnson New York shoes, \$3.50. They wear:—at Spooner's

The baseball game between Mayview and Loma on Friday last was one of the best that the Mayview club has seen. The game throughout was good and clean and the Loma boys deserved the victory they got on the narrow margin of six to five. A large crowd of spectators turned out to see the game and the enthusiasm of the supporters of either team never waned.

The brothers Joseph and Vincent Kost were brought into town on Tuesday last and were sent to Macleod pending the orders of the attorney general. Both brothers have recently been suffering from head troubles which have culminated in insanity. Vincent Kost has recently been in the Peace River district from headtrading and this is supposed to have been the starting point of his trouble and Joseph Kost's trouble was brought on partly by the worry and anxiety he felt over Vincent. The occasion for their being taken away has caused widespread sympathy among the people of their district, for both boys were well liked and highly respected.

Constipated women find Rexall Orderlies a gentle, natural laxative. Sold only by The Rexall Store, 10c, 25c, & 50c. boxes.

# Belting and Packing

We have just received a fresh stock of

Rubber and Leather Belting, Asbestos, Rubber and Spiral Packing

Gauge Glasses and Gaskets

Tank Pump Hose in Rubber and Canvas

Oil Cups

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Valves

and Fittings

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ALBERTA

# Guy Walker

Agent For

"RUMELY" Oil Pull Engines

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We can make Immediate Delivery of these outfits while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Windmills

Chapman Engines, De Laval Cream Separators

Massey-Harris Farm Implements

Pumps and Belting, Accessories, Grain Grinders

Power Mills.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid up - - \$3,000,000  
Surplus - - - - - \$3,750,000



**Bank of Hamilton**  
ESTABLISHED 1872

Don't miss the picture show at the Ship's hall, Vulcan tonight: at 8:30 sharp. The latest pictures of the war.

Admission

Children, 20 c. Adults 25c.

The sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine has given rise to acute tension in the United States. Joseph P.

Thunbult, secretary to president Wilson, in addressing a meeting of democrats at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., during the week end, said in part: "In this hour of a great international crisis our hopes, our hearts, and our prayers are with our beloved president. If the necessity arises our lives and our sacred honour shall follow him."



**Daddy, Mother, Joan and Baby**

each and all find health in

**Rexall Orderlies**

The gentle but sure laxative

Pleasant to take, and therefore very desirable for children. Mild and easy on the system—effective—just what is wanted.

Rexall Orderlies are Made in Canada and sold in convenient metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c on a straight money-back guarantee by Rexall Stores, everywhere. Get a Box Today from

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